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KORNIYENKO, OGARKOV, ZAMYATIN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD050827 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 5 Dec 83

["Press Conference Opens in Moscow" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- A press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen opened at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry here to discuss issues connected with the started deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Taking part in the conference are Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, and Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Zamyatin Statement

LD050856 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- "The deployment in Western Europe of new American first-strike missiles is a reckless act. It has made it impossible to continue the talks in Geneva and has most clearly shown that the USA and a number of NATO member-countries are trying to end the rough military parity, including nuclear parity, which shaped in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, the parity which objectively ensured European security and stability", said Leonid Zamyatin, the head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee. He was addressing a press conference in the Soviet capital today. "All this creates a situation that is new in principle," Leonid Zamyatin stressed. "This is a source of serious concern and alarm for the peoples of Europe and the world as a whole".

Leonid Zamyatin pointed out that "the principled posture of the Soviet Union in this issue and its appraisal of latest developments connected with the deployment of the American nuclear missiles was expounded in Yuriy Andropov's statement of November 24, 1983. That statement was a concentrated expression of the Soviet people's will and its unswerving determination reliably to protect the security of its country and the other countries of the socialist community." "I would like specially to emphasize that at this complicated moment in the international situation Yuriy Andropov on behalf of the Soviet leadership called on the leaders of the United States of America and the West European states to weigh once again all the consequences with which their own peoples and the whole of mankind are being threatened by the fulfilment of the plans to deploy the new American missiles in Europe. Yuriy Andropov called on the responsible statesmen of these countries to appraise what is going on and adopt a rational decision, the decision to save humanity from nuclear danger. It is human reasons alone that can and must do this," Leonid Zamyatin said.

Ogarkov Statement

LD050915 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 5 Dec 83

["Statement by Nikolay Ogarkov" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- "The deployment of the American 'Pershing' and cruise missiles is changing the military equilibrium in Europe and on the global scale in favor of the USA. We cannot permit this," said Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defence minister, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR. Addressing a press conference today, he stressed that considering the increased nuclear threat the Soviet leadership was forced to take appropriate counter-measures. They are set forth in Yuriy Andropov's statement.

I would only wish to stress their adequacy, Nikolay Ogarkov said. Thus, the Soviet weapons being deployed in ocean areas and in seas, with an eye to the territory of the USA, will be no less effective than the American weapons being deployed in Europe as regards their range, yield, accuracy and most important the flight time to their targets.

Apart from the above-said measures, the marshal continued, other measures will, of course, be taken with the aim of ensuring the security of the USSR and of the other countries of the socialist community. The United States will not have a superiority. At the same time, it is specially stressed in Yuriy Andropov's statement that the counter-measures on our side will be confined to the limits that will be necessitated by the actions of the NATO countries, and that fulfilling the will of the Soviet people to Soviet leadership will further do everything possible to avert the threat of a new war and to preserve peace.

Further Details

LD051059 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 5 Dec 83

["Marshal Ogarkov's Statement at the Press Conference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- "Today is can be said with good reason that from the very outset of the Geneva talks the U.S. Administration did not wish to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear weapons in Europe and has done everything in its power so that there be no such agreement. It is, apparently, leading things in the same direction also at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons," said Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defence minister, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, addressing a press-conference here today. He said that the Soviet Union remains committed to the principled policy of putting an end to the race of arms, in the first place of nuclear arms. Their buildup is becoming senseless. Already now the USA can use in the first strike by its strategic nuclear force more than 12,000 nuclear warheads. But these are nuclear warheads of their strategic nuclear force alone. The USA and the NATO countries, however, have now more than 40 thousand of such warheads.

But why does Washington stubbornly wish to deploy its missiles in Europe, while it has such an enormous quantity of nuclear weapons? Because, said Marshal Ogarkov, it wishes at all costs, to make its strategic nuclear force capable of launching a so-called "disarming" nuclear strike. A strike that would deprive the Soviet Union of the capability to launch a retaliatory nuclear strike against the aggressor.

Is this goal attainable? The answer is unequivocal, it is emphatically not. Under the present-day conditions, that the sides have such large stocks of nuclear weapons and diverse systems of their basing -- land, air and sea basing with widely developed and many times duplicated command systems, this is excluded. Retaliation will be inevitable in all cases. Therefore, only adventurists or suicides can place stake on such a nuclear strike under the present-day conditions.

Marshal Ogarkov cited specific facts to refute the U.S. Administration's stand claim that the deployment of "Pershing" and cruise missiles in Europe is necessary to eliminate the mythical "monopoly of the USSR' in medium-range missiles. Marshal Ogarkov analysed the Soviet initiatives at the Geneva talks and the proposals of the United States, which were directed at ensuring military superiority over the USSR.

The same approach, said Marshal Ogarkov, is observed on the American side also at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. The USA proposes that only intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-based ballistic missiles be reduced, and 5,000 warheads be left in them on each side, while practically not reducing the strategic bombers. The USSR has less than 1,000 missiles in such aircraft, while the USA has nearly 8,000 of them. As a result the USA would gain considerable advantage here too. On top of that, which is no less important, this would result in a fundamental change in the structure of our strategic nuclear force. It is clear that we cannot agree to that. The question arises whether the Americans understand the whole absurdity of their proposals? They, certainly, do! Moreover, maybe they place stake precisely on that.

Korniyenko Statement

LD050918 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 5 Dec 83

["Statement by Georgiy Korniyenko" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- "Responsible for the situation, which has emerged, including for the break-down of the Geneva talks, are together with the USA, those who have given the 'green light' to the deployment of American missiles on the European soil." said Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister. He was addressing a press conference in Moscow today. "They are above all the Governments of the FRG, Britain and Italy," he continued. "A share of responsibility is also borne by the governments of the states of the North Atlantic Alliance, which albeit do not accept missiles in their territory, but supported the U.S. stand and have thus contributed to the break-down of the talks."

"The ostentatious optimism, which is being demonstrated nowadays in Washington and some other Western capitals, that the Soviet Union will return to the Geneva talks if not today then tomorrow, notwithstanding the deployment of the American missiles, is nothing else, but the wish to evade responsibility," Georgiy Korniyenko said.

The first deputy foreign minister of the USSR said: "The Soviet Union, of course, would not like to regard the situation that has taken shape as irreversible. Should the NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the start of the deployment of the American missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do this. This was declared explicitly in Yuriy Andropov's statement of November 24. This also stems from the immutable nature of the Soviet Union's principled policy that is aimed at putting an end to the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, and at lessening and finally fully removing the threat of nuclear war. This is in general the only rational path from the standpoint of common sense."

"But to ascribe to the Soviet Union readiness to continue, as if nothing had happened, the former talks as the American missiles are being installed in Western Europe is, not just to engage in wishful thinking for reassuring oneself, but deliberately to mislead both one's own people and world public opinion in a bid to hold back the growth of mass protests against the stationing of the American missiles. But these are attempts that involve worthless means, one will not get far by practicing deception," Georgiy Korniyenko emphasized.

Questions, Answers

LD051245 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- Then the participants in the press conference today answered numerous questions of correspondents.

Touching upon the claims of the NATO leaders that the Soviet SS-20 missiles have become a "source of a critical situation" in Europe, Marshal Ogarkov said:

Such claims do not correspond to fact. The Soviet SS-20s have not changed the rough equilibrium of the forces in Europe and have not created a critical situation. The point is that for each two newly deployed SS-20 missiles the USSR simultaneously withdrew three SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. Prior to the commencement of the deployment of SS-20s we had in the West around 600 missiles, whereas now we have only 473. On top of that the yield of the warheads of the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles is greater than that of SS-20. Therefore the aggregate yield of all warheads has been almost halved, to be more precise -- has been decreased by a factor of 1.7.

Therefore a critical situation in the European Continent is created not by SS-20s but by the new American medium-range missiles, which sharply change the strategic situation and increase the danger.

Apropos of FRG Chancellor Kohl's claims that the deployment of the American missiles in his country will ensure its security, Marshal Ogarkov said: "The FRG chancellor recently claimed that 'nuclear deterrence is the most reliable guarantee of preventing war'. It appears in accordance with this logic that the more nuclear weapons the Western side has, the more reliable peace is. For the leader of a country, which unleashed in the 20th century as many as two world wars and suffered from their consequences itself, this way of thinking is more than strange and even dangerous."

"The American missiles in positions in the FRG," Marshal Ogarkov said further, "will, of course, increase danger to the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. But simultaneously they will sharply increase nuclear danger also to the FRG, for its territory is being converted into a launching site for missiles and will hence become a target for an immediate retaliatory strike. Shortsightedness in politics brings no good."

In connection with the fact that FRG Chancellor Kohl continues claiming that the message received by him from Yuriy Andropov contained a hint to the USSR's readiness to return soon to the suspended Geneva talks, Georgiy Korniyenko explained: "Really, Chancellor Kohl is stubbornly reiterating his claim. To prove his interpretation he quotes only one phrase from the message saying that the Soviet Union would not wish to consider the situation, which has shaped, to be irreversible.

First, one should have an amazingly exuberant imagination to interpret this phrase the way Chancellor Kohl does.

Second, it is no less surprising that in answer to direct questions from newsmen whether the above-said phrase is accompanied with any explanations in the message, the chancellor says "no" and describes this phrase as "concluding."

Considering such distortions and in order to clarify the matter completely, I will allow myself to quote in full the real concluding paragraph of the message:

"We would not wish, however, to consider the situation, which has emerged, to be irreversible. If a different, realistic approach to security issues prevails in the West, if the NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation, which existed prior to the commencement of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, this, you can rest assured, would meet with an appropriate response from our side."

I believe that any further commentaries are unnecessary here.

It was emphasized at the press conference that the Soviet Union's pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons was made outside the context of the Geneva talks and remains valid.

Answering a question about the Soviet view of latest developments in the Middle East in the wake of the U.S. air raid on positions of Syrian troops in Lebanon, Leonid Zamyatin said: What is taking place these days in Lebanon where American aviation is with the support of ships of the U.S. Navy subjecting to fire foreign -- Lebanese -- territory and positions of those troops who are staying there on a legitimate basis, representing the pan-Arab force, is a new fact of banditry and aggression that has been perpetrated for more than a year by Israeli troops with the backing of U.S. Armed Forces.

The American President, justifying the raid of 28 American bombers on the positions of the Syrian troops staying in Lebanese territory, declares that the United States is allegedly protecting American Marines.

The question is, though: Who has invited them in there? It is known that the Marines are staying there as a supplement to the Israeli troops who are trampling underfoot Lebanese soil and flouting all laws and international rules, flouting the U.N. Charter. The matter at issue is escalating armed interference by the United States in Lebanon. It is in this way that we sum up the fresh American act of aggression against the Syrian Armed Forces staying in Lebanese territory. We condemn this act of aggression, it has made the entire Soviet public indignant. Our support and sympathy are with the Arab peoples who are fighting the aggressor that has intruded into their territory -- the Israeli aggressor and the American aggressor.

Georgiy Korniyenko refuted allegations by Paul Nitze, former leader of the U.S. delegation to the talks in Geneva, that the talks had been halted precisely at a moment when there had appeared signs of progress at them. There was no progress at the talks, nor could there be any, given the unconstructive, unrealistic posture that was maintained by the United States from the first to the last day of the talks, he said.

Correspondents inquired about Yuriy Andropov's state of health. Leonid Zamyatin said in answer: "As Yuriy Andropov has recently informed in his reply letter the leaders of the movement of physicians for peace, he could not meet with them because of a cold. At the present time Yuriy Andropov is recovering. He is managing in full measure the party and state affairs, including questions pertaining to the USSR Defense Council."

In answer to the question about the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, the following answer has been given: "Being deployed in Europe, the American medium-range missiles become a strategic weapon as applied to the USSR. Consequently, the fact that the deployment of these missiles has commenced cannot but have consequences also for the talks on strategic weapons."

Marshal Ogarkov was asked about the range of the new Soviet operational-tactical weapons being deployed in the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. He answered that their range is sufficient for reaching most of the areas of the position of the American missiles being deployed in the countries of Western Europe.

In connection with the fact that they in the West are trying to interpret the USSR's counter-measures as being planned in advance and not connected with the deployment of American missiles in Europe, the press-conference was told: The USSR's counter-measures are of a forced character. They were not planned in advance and were necessitated only by the introduction of new American missiles into Europe. Had there been no "Pershing" and cruise missiles of the United States in Europe, there would have been no Soviet counter-measures. This has been most explicitly stated by Yuriy Andropov.

Speaking about the real threat of a nuclear conflict, Marshal Ogarkov stressed: At the present time 12,000 warheads with an aggregate yield of 3,400 megatonnes can be used in one launch sortie alone by the U.S. strategic nuclear force. This is 170 thousand times the yield of the first atomic bomb, which was dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima in 1945!

If we add to this the whole stock of the nuclear forces of the USA and the other NATO countries this number will increase several times. But this is only one side. If we add to this the nuclear weapons of the other side, it is easy to see that the world has already reached the limit, when it is time to put an end to nuclear madness.

Touching upon the intention of the USA to deploy "Pershing-2" missiles not only in Europe, but also in other places, including Israel, Marshal Ogarkov said: the "Pershing" missiles being deployed in Europe are targeted not only on the socialist countries. they are capable of reaching also the area of the Mediterranean and the Middle East. While creating tensions in Europe, the United States is also creating tensions in the area of the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Correspondingly, the Soviet Union's counter-measures are a manifestation of concern not only for our security, but also for the security of our allies and of our friends.

Answering the question how the Soviet Union sees a further resolution of the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe, the conference was told as follows:

Yuriy Andropov pointed out in his statement that should the USA and other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the commencement of the deployment of American missiles, the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union earlier on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe will again come into force.

Only human wisdom can and must save humankind from the terrible danger, Yuriy Andropov stressed.

We believe in human wisdom and believe that in the long run common sense will prevail.

Moscow TV Report

OW051337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1305 GMT 5 Dec 83

[From the "In the World Today" program, presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held today in Moscow.

It was conducted by Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense; and Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

They replied to questions relating to the beginning of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. Opening the press conference, Comrade Zamyatin emphasized that deployment of new U.S. first-strike missiles demonstrates that the United States and a number of NATO countries are attempting to liquidate the approximate parity of military forces, including nuclear forces, which has taken shape in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization and which has objectively guaranteed European security and stability.

This creates a fundamentally new situation that causes serious concern and alarm among the people of Europe and the world.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S. NUCLEAR 'ILLUSIONS'

PM051014 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 27 Nov 83 pp 24-29

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR's United States of America and Canada Institute, by Alberto Moravia -- date, place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Mr Arbatov, do you believe that the nuclear threshold will be crossed in the near future, with the use, in a minor war, of small tactical nuclear weapons?

Answer: Mr Moravia, I do not believe that there can be a limited nuclear conflict with the use of small tactical nuclear weapons insofar as, in my opinion, this limited conflict would be just the start of a broader conflict.

Question: At the moment the United States and the Soviet Union together possess about 50,000 nuclear devices; but it seems that 1 percent of these devices would be sufficient to cause complete mutual destruction. Why are nuclear weapons still being manufactured?

Answer: Because nuclear war is something irrational; it follows that the arms race, too, has for some time displayed this irrationality.

Question: Yes, I know.

Answer: The weapons stockpiled hitherto far exceed the requirements of a war. But there are several reasons for this accumulation. The first reason is to obtain prodigious and fantastic military results. I believe that there are currents that are encouraging this crazy trend. The second reason is the interests of the arms manufacturers, that is the military-industrial complex. The third reason seems to me to be psychological in character. If you look at modern U.S. military thinking you will see that there is still a latent idea of emerging from a blind alley by seeking a chance to wage and carry forward nuclear war, a chance that in fact seems impossible. Hence, the concept of local nuclear war; hence the miniaturization of weapons and the ever-improving precision of nuclear devices, and so forth. The military dreams of being able to wage a small, clean, and acceptable nuclear war. The fourth reason seems to me to be purely U.S. Afterward, I will tell you about the purely Soviet reason, too. For over 200 years the United States lived in complete security across the ocean, with very weak neighbors, and therefore long had the feeling of running no risks.

Suddenly, however, it discovered that it was similar to us poor Europeans, that is, vulnerable and within range of weapons and therefore also liable to possible destruction. The first reaction was purely U.S. -- namely, to try to overcome these things by paying the price in cash or technology.

Question: Paying?

Answer: Yes, paying. I believe that this is one of the sources nurturing the arms race. At the same time, other U.S. illusions have collapsed -- that of being different from everyone else; that of having the nuclear monopoly; that of being always economically the strongest, come what may. Some Americans regard the collapse of these illusions as a normal, logical, and inevitable process; others, however, hope that it is still possible to reverse the trend, that is, to make the United States stronger again than it is now. Now let us talk about the other side, because obviously there must be two sides to the arms race. I must say at once that we immediately interpreted the Hiroshima and Nagasaki explosions not as the last of World War II but as the first of a third war that was beginning. And, of course, we suspected that even though the Japanese seemed to be the target of that explosion, in fact we were the main target. The Americans wanted world domination. This forced us, despite the difficult economic situation after World War II, to withdraw funds from other industrial sectors to create a nuclear arsenal.

Question: But unfortunately that happens throughout the world: Everyone is afraid, and this fear creates aggressiveness in everyone. Now, however, I would like to talk more particularly about what is happening in Europe. In Europe today the Soviet Union's image is primarily that of a military superpower, not only because of its military traditions but also because of its present real strength and the predominance in its relations with other nations of the military over the political. The triumph of socialism does not seem to be the direct and sole objective of political acts such as the armed invasion of Afghanistan, for instance, or the deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles in East Europe. In other words, there have been purely military acts which seem to have been determined not by security or ideological considerations, but by what we may call imperial considerations. Therefore, the Soviet Union inspires fear and thus prompts aggressive reactions. The question is this: Is the Soviet Union ready and willing to change this state of affairs?

Answer: The Soviet Union has always wanted to change this situation. For one thing, we do not regard as in the least normal the situation whereby Europe is split into two blocs armed to the teeth and stacked full of weapons. I could explain to you that the SS-20's merely replaced the obsolete weapons that were in place before. But I believe that we would do better to make the most of this brief conversation by discussing the future, not the past. What does the Soviet Union propose? First, remove all nuclear weapons, medium-, short-, and minimum-range, from Europe.

Question: Are you also in favor of this zero option?

Answer: Obviously something of our strategic arsenal will remain in Europe until we reach agreement with the Americans. But we have also proposed a reduction in the number of conventional troops in Europe to 900,000 men, 700,000 of them in the armies of both sides. Last, the Warsaw Pact countries have proposed to the NATO countries the signing of an accord banning the use of military force against a member of one's own bloc, a member of the opposite bloc, or third countries. We are willing to take any partial step, so to speak, because we are not extremists. For instance, we are even willing to increase the distances [as published] of the tactical missiles, and of course we expect the same willingness from the other side.

Question: I would now like to ask some questions about the future. Do you not believe that today's utopia could perhaps be tomorrow's reality? How do you view a whole world governed by a single center of supranational power?

Answer: I do not believe in a world state of that kind, governable from a single center of power. As far as the economy is concerned, I believe that what you suggest could be achieved -- a kind of global integration and cooperation among the peoples, of course within observance of the autonomony of each state. But as far as the rest is concerned...

Question: Do you not believe that the first condition for achieving world peace is that nations relinquish part of their sovereignty?

Answer: Part of it, yes, because any international accord implies transferring part of one's sovereignty to an international body. But such a transfer is still a long way off, because in the present state of enmity between the blocs I see no country willing to relinquish part of its sovereignty.

Question: Nowadays sovereignty often boils down to one country saying in a dispute, for instance regarding oil: Give me your oil wells or we will destroy the world. So there are those who prefer oil to the world. Therefore, this raises the very issue of sovereignty, that is, national interests are set above the interests of the species. In fact no individual nation is under threat: It is the human species that is threatened. Consequently, it is necessary to create a new morality based on the species, not on nations.

Answer: Yet, if we look at mankind's history we can see that man gradually became aware of belonging to a species, because previously he thought only of himself and was willing, if necessary, to eat his fellow man. Subsequently, however, man became aware of belonging to a family nucleus, then to a line, then to a tribe, and then to a nation. I believe that eventually the concept of belonging to a species will come about, but this is a very long, complex, and difficult process, which cannot and must not be forced, because any forcing could prompt only vigorous resistance from the various nationalities.

Question: All this is quite correct, but unfortunately we have no time.

Answer: But that does not give us the right to believe in an illusion, because we must realize that there are some things that it is impossible to do immediately or rapidly. If you know any recipe for turning mankind into one single, great united family -- and in a civilized manner, without danger -- please tell us, and I believe that everyone will be with you.

Question: I know the recipe. It is necessary to gain time. The world changes peacefully without any need of weapons. It is necessary to gain time by negotiating positively, without ever ceasing to negotiate. In 20 years' time the world will be different from now, and in 40 years' time different again. I believe that peace can be safeguarded, given time.

Answer: I have no objections. Continuous negotiations between states that do not want to negotiate or a kind of task of enlightenment among the people to make them realize the danger of nuclear war is precisely what we hope for, too.

PLEKHANOV RETRACES ANDROPOV INF STATEMENT

LD030631 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Today we continue Part II of a program discussing different aspects of the statement by Soviet President Yuriy Andropov. Participating in the discussion are Doctor Sergey Plekhanov from the Institute of United States and Canada Studies and our correspondent Viktor Yenikeyev:

[Yenikeyev] Now, Doctor Plekhanov, commenting on the USSR's decision to discontinue the talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, some Western observers keep saying that it's better to have some talks between the USSR and the United States on this vital issue than no talks at all. What's your opinion on this?

[Plekhanov] I think that after the deployment started, continuation of the talks -- (?and) President Andropov stated it very succinctly -- continuation of the talks would mean a political coverup for the arms race in Europe. Talks are possible only on the basis of equality and equal security. The deployment is designed to upset that principle. The deployment is designed to give NATO an advantage, a military superiority. And, of course, the most unacceptable part of the American posture at the talks in Geneva was refusal to take into account the British and French nuclear weapons aimed at the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was asked simply to disregard, to forget, about the British and French nuclear systems, which present a very real and a very serious threat to the Soviet security. Of course the Soviet Union could not agree to that and we insisted and we are insisting that those systems which Britain and France have be taken into account when calculating the overall nuclear balance in Europe.

[Yenikeyev] So the talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons have been discontinued by the Soviet side. What other steps is the Soviet Union going to undertake according to the statement by Soviet President Yuriy Andropov?

[Plekhanov] Well, the Soviet Union is no longer bound by the moratorium that it had honored before, the moratorium on deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, that's one thing. Another thing is that preparation for deployment of new tactical missiles in Eastern Europe will be speeded up. And thirdly, since the United States, by deploying its new missiles in Europe has raised the level of nuclear threat against the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union will deploy appropriate nuclear systems at sea, and those systems would be adequate to the kind of threat that the American, I mean the new American missiles, will present to us and our allies. President Andropov stressed that, as we go about taking those measures, we state that the, our, response will be strictly within the limits dictated by the actions of NATO. Comrade Andropov emphasized that the Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority and will do only that which becomes absolutely necessary to prevent the upsetting of the military balance.

[Yenikeyev] But Doctor Plekhanov, how important do you find the Soviet decision to deploy new nuclear facilities at sea?

[Plekhanov] You see, the most dangerous thing about deployment of Pershings and Tomahawks in Western Europe is that they're designed to make possible a limited nuclear war in Europe. A war which the United States would be able to wage while keeping its own territory intact, thus repeating the experience of the First and Second World Wars, which did not involve the American homland. This is what bothers the Europeans; this is what frightens the Europeans.

The Soviet Union has always rejected the idea of a limited nuclear war because it is unrealistic. It's illusory to think that a nuclear war can be limited; and besides, in Europe, a limited nuclear war would mean a total nuclear war because Europe will be totally destroyed. So, we must not let the United States entertain such hopes and we must present comparable deterrents against the United States, which would prevent them from unleashing a nuclear war in Europe in the hope that it will be limited to Europe.

[Yenikeyev] Well, and do you believe that the doors for the talks still remain open and that the two sides can come to terms on these vital issues of the day?

[Plekhanov] President Andropov has emphasized that the Soviet Union is, continues to be, opposed to the arms race and continues to favor nuclear disarmament in Europe, nuclear disarmament globally. The arms race in which we are compelled to participate in order to respond to the new threat against us is not our choice. Thus, Comrade Andropov emphasized that if the United States and other NATO countries become ready to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of the new medium-range American missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will be also ready to do it, to do so. And if that happens, then all the proposals that the Soviet Union had made during the Geneva talks concerning medium-range nuclear weapons will become valid agian and the unilateral commitment of the Soviet Union -- commitments that the Soviet Union had taken concerning nondeployment of new SS-20's and so on -- those commitments will be valid again and the Soviet Union remains committed to the idea that the best way to deal with the danger of nuclear war, with the problem of the arms race, is by means of disarmament, of talks between the nuclear powers, talks based on the principle of equality and equal security. This is the only way because the arms race threatens the very existence of humanity.

The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe has created a grave crisis and the Soviet leadership appeals to the leaders of the United States and Western Europe to weigh anew all the consequences which this deployment has for European security, for world security, for world peace. We are convinced that reason should prevail.

[Yenikeyev] Dr Plekhanov, I thank you for the interview.

FEDOSEYEV SPEAKS AT MOSCOW DISARMAMENT FORUM

LD022304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] A session of the Scientific Council for Researching Problems of Peace and Disarmament of the USSR Academy of Sciences took place today in Moscow. Academician Petr Nikolayevich Fedoseyev, chairman of the Scientific Council and Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke at the session. He said in party.

[Begin recording] Scientific analysis of the development of events in the international arena shows that the threat to peace, the probability of an all-destructive thermonuclear catastrophe, is sharply growing. The source of this threat is the aggressive militaristic course of the ultrareactionary circles of the West, led by U.S. imperialism, which is trying to ensure for itself a dominating position in the world. Particular danger to the cause of peace in Europe and on all our planet is created by the already initiated deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons, Pershing II's and Tomahawk cruise missiles, in a number of countries in Western Europe.

The attitude of the Soviet Union and all Soviet people, including Soviet scientists, toward the adventuristic actions of the United States and its NATO allies, is expressed most definitely in the people's support and approval for the statement of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. All the necessary measures are being undertaken by our country for ensuring the security of the USSR and our allies. All the U.S. calculations to attain military superiority over the USSR are in vain. Our country will not be defenseless in the face of any threat. Moreover, as was stressed by Comrade Andropov, the Soviet Union remains faithful to the principled course for the curbing of the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, and it will continue to apply all of its efforts toward achieving these noble aims. [end recording]

The Scientific Council for Researching Problems of Peace and Disarmament adopted a statement. It stresses that the duty of Soviet scientists consists of telling the public the truth about the real situation of affairs, of showing both the dangerous nature and the hopeless nature of the militaristic course of the United States and its allies, of intensifying the struggle to curb the arms race.

'10-YEAR DEADLOCK' AT MBFR TALKS CONTINUES

FM051042 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Dispatch by own correspondent L. Stepanov: "Delaying Tactic"]

[Text] Vienna -- The latest plenary session has been held at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe at Vienna's Hofburg Palace. From the Western spokesman's statements at the traditional press conference for foreign journalists it has emerged that there is nothing new and no new advances are taking place at the talks.

In his statement the socialist countries' spokesman explained to journalists that the NATO countries are still reluctant to conduct constructive businesslike talks and are deliberately focusing them on secondary issues without responding to the socialist countries' constructive proposals. Yet the package of proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact countries early this year makes it possible to extricate the talks from their 10-year deadlock. To this day the Western countries have given no reply. On the other hand, the NATO countries are continuing to insist on their 1982 draft, which it has been proved cannot serve as the basis for reaching an accord. Throughout the year the NATO countries have failed to take a single step which could lead to the rapprochement of viewpoints.

USSR MILITARY ATTENDS DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING

Ustinov Departs Moscow

LD041223 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, left Moscow for Sofia today to take part in a routine meeting of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee.

At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union; Comrade Sokolov, first deputy USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union; Comrade Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the KGB and army general; deputy USSR defense ministers, and other officials. Among those seeing him off was Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR.

Ustinov Arrives in Sofia

LD041527 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, 4 Dec (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, arrived in Sofia today to take part in the latest session of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the member states of the Warsaw Pact.

Kulikov, Gribkov Arrive

AU031503 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 3 (BTA) -- Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, arrived here today to take part in the latest session of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

Marshal Kulikov is accompanied by the Chief of the Staff of the United Armed Forces, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, and by the representatives of the staff of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty.

At Sofia Airport Marshal Kulikov and the accompanying him persons were cordially welcomed by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence of Bulgaria -- Army General Dobri Dzhurov, the head of the "Military-Administrative" Department of the CC of the BCP -- Colonel General Velko Palin, the first deputy-minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army -- Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, and the head of the Chief Political Department of the People's Army -- Colonel General Kiril Kosev.

Present was also the representative of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries with the Bulgarian People's Army, Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin.

The military attaches with the embassies of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries were also at the airport.

Opening of Meeting Noted

LD051449 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia Decemober 5 TASS -- A meeting of the Defence Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states opened here today.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

West's 'Watershed' on Missiles

LD041842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 4 Dec 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with political observers Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentor]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades! The previous week passed, above all under the mark of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's 24 November statement, in which the Soviet position regarding the beginning of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe was very clearly defined. This statement gives a fundamental appraisal of the situation which has been created. It notes that the United States and NATO as a whole are taking a step designed to tip the balance of the scales in their favor. With the deployment of American missiles on European soil, what will grow will not be the security of Europe, as NATO politicians try to assert, but a real danger of the United States bringing disaster upon the peoples of Europe.

Along with this, one must note that in their evaluation of the most recent actions by the United States and its closest NATO partners, the USSR and the other socialist countries cannot shut their eyes to the fact that Washington has proclaimed a crusade against socialism as a social system and that those who have now ordered the placing of new nuclear weapons by the threshold of our home are constructing their practical policy on this reckless premise. It seems, Comrade Andropov's statement points out, that in deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe the governments of a number of NATO countries would have like to have based this adventurist premise on a concrete nuclear-missile foundation. The deployment of the new American missiles has made the continuation of the Geneva talks impossible. The responsibility for this lies entirely and fully with the governments of the United States, FRG, Great Britain and Italy. Along with this, the USSR has also announced measures of a military nature, which should be comparable to those measures now being taken by the NATO countries, in order to reliably guarantee the security of the USSR and its socialist friends and allies. Comrade Andropov's statement has had a very wide resonance. Today we have full grounds for concluding that it has become a factor of first-rate importance in international life.

[Bovin] Well, of course I think that all of you, comrades, understand that attitudes to this statement are different -- there are different opinions and appraisals voiced, because the situation is, so to speak, not simple. And the watershed between the reactions to this statement is easy to determine: those who are for the NATO solution, those who support Washington's militarist course, do not agree, of course, with our logic, do not agree with our position. And conversely, the people, the political figures, the states which start from the position of safeguarding peace, from the position of European security, of preserving and strengthening detente, these have appreciated the logic of our position and the concrete measures we are now taking, because we have been forced to adopt these measures, which are necessary in the given situation.

[Levin] First of all one would like, of course, to draw attention to the fact that the position of the USSR has found full support among our friends and allies in the Warsaw Pact organization.

[Shishlin] This is so. Although, as all of us understand very well, the decisions taken by the Warsaw Pact countries, by the USSR, by our friends, have not been easy ones.

And it is not coincidental that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, in a number of his statements, in characterizing the prospects for the development of international relations and pointing out the aim of the USSR's efforts, has stressed that we really are striving toward a deep reduction of arms, that we are striving to lower the nuclear confrontation in Europe. And the fact of the deployment of American nuclear-missile arms on the territory of West European states forces us to make a different choice; we find ourselves in a position where we must take retaliatory measures of self-defense which are precisely calculated to the threat created by the appearance of American nuclear-missile arms on the territory of West Europe. For here what we are really talking about is a definite change in the military-political situation, and the measures which the USSR takes in coordination with its friends, as well as the measures which we are taking unilaterally -- and our radio listeners know that these measures are of a rather extensive nature -- these measures make it possible to maintain the military-strategic parity in Europe, and make it possible to prevent this balanced European boat from rocking to one side.

I would like to return to what Aleksandr Yevgenyevich spoke about. He spoke of the watershed that has now passed among states. More than that, this watershed has passed within states -- in West European states, at least. In addition, this watershed has revealed the fact that to one side of it are situated not only pacifist circles and people of democratic leanings; to one side of the watershed are fairly influential political forces concerned over the direction in which the present course of the American Administration is pushing the world.

FRG's Internal Dissent

[Levin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, I would like to back up your line of thought about the watershed also running within countries with what has been said by the West German magazine STERN. I think it is perfectly natural that in the FRG there is a particularly sensitive approach to the problem of deployment of U.S. missiles; indeed, it seems to me that in the FRG this has caused the strongest shock waves.

STERN writes that never before has a victorious vote for the party of the Federal Government given rise to such widespread opposition; never before has it split the people in such a way. The Bundestag is split; so, too is the church. The split runs through families and trade unions, through collectives of teachers and doctors, through classes in schools and through courts. That is what STERN writes.

And here is something else that has been said which seems to me to be noteworthy: In the West German press, in the WESTFALISCHE RUNDSCHAU, to be precise, it is written that the missile decision will lead not to strengthening the parliamentary system but to greater doubts about its durability. No doubt one result of the voting in the Bundestag will be a growth in the antiwar movement and in the citizens' conviction that they have the right to resist -- an even more evident polarization of opinions. Kohl and Genscher have loaded a gun which can turn on them. This is a very deep reaction, a reaction which shows that the issue is by no means settled. And when the ruling circles in Bonn try to assure people that nothing terrible has happened, that allegedly there are a few more missiles but the situation is still simple enough, this opinion is not shared by the public. And when these same ruling circles throw in the thesis that, well, the demonstrators have made their noise, they have held their rallies, but now the missiles are in place, public reaction is straightforward: The struggle will continue. A clear expression of this is the fact that an international week of action against the Pershing and cruise missiles is beginning today, 4 December.

NATO Unity Refuted

[Bovin] I should like to note yet another aspect. The Americans, when they describe the situation now, say, well, there you are, in the end the NATO unity was confirmed: The Soviet Union did not manage to break NATO's unity. That is one of the main theses of their propaganda, and a fairly vulnerable one. Yes, in the formal sense it turned out like that; but the NATO Council is to meet soon in Brussels, and in general I do not think that the people who assemble there will be overjoyed about the situation. For one thing they are aware of the living breath of all these demonstrations, they feel this at home. For another, there is the decision of the Danish Folketing.

Denmark, too, is a member of NATO. And what is taking place? A few days ago the Danish Folketing made a decision that requires the governments that will be taking part in this session to record there Denmark's special attitude to this missile deployment. I think that the Greek Government will also take a position there that will have some reservations.

But even among these governments that will vote without reservation for what is adopted there, I do not think that all this is producing feelings of great enthusiasm. Bloc discipline has indeed been in operation here, without a doubt; many different factors have operated. But in spite of all the propaganda about security having been strengthened, about stability being strengthened, in my opinion deep down inside, as they say, there are nagging doubts.

[Shishlin] There are nagging doubts.

[Bovin] There are nagging doubts, yes. Certainly there are nagging doubts, because they all understand that on the contrary the situation has become less stable, less secure, as we have said a thousand times.

[Levin] Then there is the reaction of other countries, European countries which do not belong either to the Warsaw Pact or NATO, especially Finland and Austria -- this confirms the fact that it is not stability in Europe that has become greater. Vayrynen, Finland's foreign minister, stated frankly that for the countries of northern Europe U.S. cruise missiles present a new problem. And the Finns announce that they are making preparations to repel these cruise missiles.

[Bovin] Why are the Finns saying this? Because these cruise missiles, to reach the territory of the Soviet Union, must fly over the territory of Sweden or Finland. For this reason they are saying that they are preparing an antiaircraft defense system to shoot down these missiles.

[Levin] And essentially the Austrians are making a similar statement. Frischenschlager, Austria's national defense minister, stated that he understands Finland's position on the cruise missile issue, which, in accordance with U.S. and NATO plans must be deployed in Europe. As far as Austria is concerned, Frischenschlager stated, we cannot remain indifferent to the use of our airspace and to an infringement of sovereignty.

These countries are preparing to take appropriate measures.

Andropov Message Misconstrued

[Shishlin] A great deal is being said in the West about the fact that the recent decision of the Soviet Government and the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov point out that the situation is not an irreversible one. There is a great deal of talk around this, and it must be said right away that indeed the situation is not an irreversible one.

But in the West they are trying to interpret this correct thesis in their own way, as though the first few weeks will pass by -- the first few months, perhaps -- and that then this white-hot tension will begin to decline. No. The situation is not an irreversible one in the sense that if the situation in Europe is returned to what it was before the deployment of American nuclear missile weapons began then naturally the Soviet Union will meet a turn of events of that kind with complete understanding and will take steps in response. In this sense, of course the situation is not irreversible. But how do they want to interpret the nonirreversibility of the situation in the West? That the NATO plans will supposedly continue to be implemented, that the threat to the Soviet Union and the socialist community will grow and that ultimately the Soviet Union will become reconciled to the fact of this mass threat and will return to the conference table in order to sanction and to sanctify, so to speak, with its signature this completely new situation. This is, of course, unrealistic.

[Lévin] Talking about the Western position, Heseltine, Britain's defense minister, gave an interview to the French newspaper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS. It has to be said that the newspaper takes an extreme right-wing line, though in the case in question it looked like a dove in comparison to Heseltine. The newspaper asked the question: In your opinion, now that the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles has been started, will NATO continue with it or is it ready to offer the Soviet Union a new delay, some new period of time for reflection? To this came the reply: No. We are not going to change the timetable for the deployment unless we receive agreement to the zero option for which we are striving. That is to say an absolutely unrealistic position, a position which confirms that NATO has set its course towards the intensification of the military confrontation and the achievement of military superiority.

And now, in order to create a propaganda cover for these objectives, different kinds of maneuvers are being undertaken, like the one in which Chancellor Kohl made a statement giving a false interpretation of the message from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. What is striking is not just the fact that the chancellor launched himself into reasoning of such a questionable kind over a document of prime importance, over a message from the leader of the Soviet state, but the fact that even after our reply, after the exposure of this impudent deception to which Bonn resorts, Sudhoff, an official spokesman of the West German Government, continues to assert that Kohl had supposedly quoted correctly and had correctly summarized the message. This indicates that they clearly do have a feeling of guilt, a feeling revealed in these propaganda maneuvers.

But it remains a fact that the situation has become more complex, and that it can only be smoothed out through active steps by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to raise the defensive capability of the community of socialist states.

[Bovin] Here it must be stressed -- Nikolay Vladimirovich has already spoken about this -- that this is a step that has been forced upon us. We did not want this, because we all understand that the new missiles mean new expenditure of human, material, and financial resources. And we have enough problems which we want to resolve. But the most important thing is the interests of our security. This comes before all else, and this is precisely how the Soviet people understand this matter. This is an enforced measure, which we did not want, which has been imposed upon us. Well, we have been challenged. We accept the challenge.

I repeat, putting the interests of our country's security above all, because, in the final analysis, of course, these are troubled times, difficult times, and in everybody's mind the question arises: Will there be war, or not? That is natural.

But it seems to me that precisely because we are taking these concrete counter-measures, precisely because we are strong in all respects, including the military sense, there is every ground for thinking that we will succeed in preventing war, that there will be no war. And this seems to me a very important conclusion, which must also be kept in mind when we assess the present situation.

[Shishlin] Furthermore, this conclusion is also reinforced by the strategic orientation of the foreign policy efforts of the USSR and its friends. We really are striving after detente, after an improvement in international relations. And the steps we are taking in the sphere of defense -- and I would like to stress that they are absolutely in proportion to the threat created by the implementation of NATO's plans -- are, after all, by no means the only direction of the foreign policy and defense efforts of the USSR and our socialist friends.

There is another direction: an energetic foreign policy aimed at the development of peaceful cooperation, directed at consolidating peaceful coexistence between states with differing social structures. And if a dark shadow has been cast today over our relations with those countries who are accomplices of the United States in creating this massed threat to the security of Europe and the world, in these countries, as we have already said, there are indeed forces interested in improving international relations.

U.S.-Israeli 'Alliance' Hit

For this reason, tomorrow will follow today. Tomorrow may be very harsh and complex, but it will be a day that should lead to a leveling-off of international relations. All the foreign policy positions of our party and our state are directed toward this.

[Levin] But unfortunately the foreign policy positions of the United States are directly opposed to these noble aims, and the talks held this week in Washington between the American and Israeli leaders showed that terrorism, as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy, and gambling on strength again hold sway over all considerations of common sense, realism, or any striving toward a truly sound and stable peace.

[Bovin] Generally speaking, it has long been known that the closer America gets to an election, the less common sense there is. And this was very clearly shown, incidentally, during the talks between Reagan and Shamir. Of course Reagan is already taking the approach of the year 1984 fully into account. He needs the votes of the American Jewish community, which is very strong and very influential, and this determines many decisions which have now been taken in Washington, because a major overall shift has indeed been made in U.S. policy. It used to endeavor to somehow strike a balance between its Arab lever and its Israeli lever, between its strategic interests aimed at having, let us say, a bridgehead in the form of Israel, and good relations with the Arabs. At least the Americans always used to try to observe some sort of balance in that respect, but now they have decided to tip the balance steeply in favor of Israel. A military-political committee has been set up to coordinate military action, military aid to Israel has been stepped up, and since the current situation in the Near East, especially in Lebanon, is extremely explosive, this all serves to consolidate Israel's position there, to consolidate it firmly, and emphatically point up the United States' connection with what Israel is doing.

The result is plain. The noose around the Near East, now the noose around Lebanon, is being drawn ever tighter. This is precisely what the Americans and above all the Israelis are doing.

[Levin] In the United States the results of those talks are now being appraised as evidence of the fact that the United States and Israel have come much closer to setting up an official military alliance than ever before.

Yes, indeed. A very serious and dangerous step has been taken. But at the same time I would like to note that this is not some fundamentally new decision on the part of the United States but perhaps even a logical development of what was being done earlier, although that previous policy has been multiplied, if I may put it this way, by the Reagan coefficient -- that is, by terrorism as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy. Let us look back: Since 1948, when Israel was founded, the United States has delivered to its ally over $15 billion worth of military aid. If one takes all forms of American aid into account, for every Israeli citizen it now comes to over $1,000 annually. True, one needs to bear in mind in this respect that, whereas 2 years ago one American dollar was equal in Tel Aviv to 12 Israeli shekels, it would now be worth 100 shekels.

[Bovin] Yes, indeed. This year alone inflation there has been 200 percent...

[Levin, interrupting] And what's more it's planned... [Bovin, continuing] They have set a world record. Their inflation this year has been 200 percent. That is a terrible thing.

[Levin] In this connection one's attention is drawn to the fact that out of every $700 million of annual debt the U.S. Congress absolves Israel of relaying $500 million. That is to say, this is virtually a free subsidy. Before the aggression in Lebanon in 1982 Washington had annually provided Israel with military aid to the tune of $1.5 billion. Now free military aid alone, which previously was $800 million, amounts to $1,275 million, while the overall amount has reached $2.6 billion dollars. As a result Tel Aviv's air force includes 85 percent American aircraft, numbering in all more than 450, and 80 Israeli-produced Kfir aircraft, which are fitted with American engines. The 1,460 tanks in the Israeli Army are American ones. The same applies to armored personnel carriers and artillery. The United States also provides phosphorus and vacuum bombs.

After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Reagan stated that he was prohibiting the delivery of the latest batch of F-16 fighter-bombers, numbering 75 aircraft, and the supply of cluster shells was halted. However, the mebergo on the supply of the F-16's was lifted 6 months ago, and now everything including cluster shells are being supplied, and there is already talk of the possibility of the supply to Israel of Pershing-II missiles, the very missiles which have raised such a storm in Europe. Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, noted that the sharp turn toward Israel is evoking indignation in a whole number of countries. There has been a stormy, very stormy, reaction from Saudi Arabia. After all, Saudi Arabia had been, if one may put it this way, the second pillar after Israel on which the United States has been attempting to depend in the Near East. Indeed, this sharp turn is intensifying the explosiveness, and emphasizes once again with all clarity the fact that the Near East problem will not be solved by military means and the very great danger they present. There is only one way out: to take account of and ensure the legitimate rights and interests of all states and peoples of the region. Nothing can be achieved in the Near East without a solution of the Palestinian problem.

[Shishlin] Comparisons reveal everything. A year and a half ago, when Israel carried out its aggression in Lebanon, certain people in the United States thought it necessary to utter words condemning the aggressor, especially after the bloody events in Shatila and Sabra. Now a year and a half have passed, and we see that the United States itself is present in Lebanese territory. There is an active Ameican service contingent there, and the American fleet is concentrated off its shores, and, as has already been quite reasonably stated, a military-political committee has been set up between Israel and the United States.

[Bovin] Specifically, all these moves have an anti-Syrian orientation.

[Shishlin] Yes, indeed. And, as we have seen repeatedly, the United States -- and of course Israel -- has again been ascribing everything to the existence of a so-called Soviet threat to the Near East. What twisted logic this is! Israel commits aggression, the United States helps Israel to consolidate the fruits of aggression, and the current, truly dramatic and explosive situation in Lebanon is being ascribed to the Soviet Union. This, of course, is an argument for idiots, and there is hardly anyone who could believe such a line.

U.S. 'Consolidation' of Grenada

[Levin] The dramatic events of the past week are not, unfortunatley, exhausted by what we have been speaking about. There is the United States' policy in Grenada, where the Americans are consolidating their presence, and where, apparently, the occupation is being perpetuated. Weinberger is already speaking of the fact that, when the combat units leave, support services will remain, and this is to all intents and purposes consolidation. Alarm is also being caused by the intensification of preparations for U.S. intervention against Nicaragua, although in the opinion of the French LE MONDE the intervention is already taking place. Stone, the special representative of the sevretary of state [as heard] this week had meetings with the leaders of the counterrevolutionary bands operating in Nicaragua. There are, of course, a great number of problems, a very great number of very complex problems.

[Bovin] Yes, what a spell of crises in the development of international life!

[Levin] But nevertheless we certainly have grounds for a measure of optimism -- healthy optimism, not the idyllic kind where one says there is nothing to fear. The situation is very serious, but there are grounds for optimism. First there is the precise and clear character of our position and those steps that we are undertaking with our friends and allies, that were spoken of in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement. There is in general the cohesion of the community of socialist states which is being strengthened and expanded in literally all directions.

[Bovin] The main thing is the might of our state...

[Shishlin, interrupting] It is a decisive factor in restraining imperialism.

[Bovin] Yes, that is very important.

[Levin] Further grounds for optimism are, of course, provided by the powerful antimissile movement, which even in these conditions is not ceasing. Then there are the developing countries. The conference of Commonwealth -- formerly British Commonwealth -- nations showed very clearly that vast countries, with India first and foremost, are speaking out from fairly clear-cut anti-imperialist positions, and this instills in us the confidence that things will be better.

Here we come to the end of our broadcast. Thank you, esteemed comrades, for your attention. All the best to you!

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD021932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 83

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by commentator Igor Olegovich Surguchev, with Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST foreign political observer, political observer Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, and foreign political commentator Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov]

Western Reaction to Soviet Line

[Excerpts] [Surguchev] The problem of limiting and reducing medium-range nuclear arms in Europe continues to disturb both the Soviet public and the people of other countries. Numerous letters from our listeners bear witness to this.

Comrade Andropov's recent statement, which gives a precise and fitting reply to the actions of the United States and NATO that are provocative and dangerous to the cause of peace, truly reflects the feelings and will of the entire Soviet people. Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST foreign political observer, who is taking part in our broadcast, will discuss the main provisions of this statement and analyze the foreign reaction to it.

[Nekrasov] The week that has passed since Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement was published has only confirmed the enormous international significance of this principled document of Soviet foreign policy.

[Surguchev] Vadim Nikolayevich, what is the Western reaction, what is the reaction in the ruling circles of those countries that bear direct blame for the situation that has arisen?

[Nekrasov] First of all, it is necessary to note a confusion which, after, all, is understandable. One can say that the efforts of the official propaganda to persuade an extensive proportion of the population not to protest against the missile deployment since, it was said, as soon as the first Pershing and cruise missiles appear on European territory Moscow will adopt a conciliatory course and accept the American proposals, collapsed in the space of one day.

U.S. Administration spokesmen and, following in their footsteps, spokesmen for London, Bonn and Rome are now trying to pretend that the measures announced in the Soviet capital had, allegedly, long been expected. But if one is to give this credence, it is then logical to suppose that not wishing to conduct honest talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, Washington itself conducted measures to strengthen its defense capability and to preserve the military-strategic balance. Clearly, the American and NATO propagandists are now unable to make a credible explanation.

With a conceit typical of imperialist politicians, Washington has clearly overestimated its own strength and potential and understimated the Soviet side's resolve to avert creation of a situation that would threaten to intensify the danger of a nuclear conflict. The frenzied foreign political activity that has started in Washington and in other capitals of the NATO member countries also bears witness to the confusion that has now arisen there.

A NATO Council session is due to be convened in the near future. In essence, one question will be examined: How to react to the firm position taken by Moscow? What to do in a situation in which the untenability of Reagan's assurances about his ability to compel the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to retreat has been revealed with such clarity? It is possible to suppose that many cabinets are again beginning now to have serious doubts about the sensibility [razumnost] of the decision, made some time ago, to allow U.S. nuclear missiles access to West European territory.

'Decisive Phase' at UN

[Surguchev] We continue the "International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program which, as always, has been compiled in response to your letters, esteemed listeners. These show that many of you are interested in various aspects of the activity of the United Nations. We have received such letters in particular from Comrade Alekseyev from the village of Shablino, Gorkiy Oblast, from Comrade Dotsenko, Donbarovskiy Ravon, Drenburg Oblast, from Comrade Volkov from Leningrad, and from many other listeners. I shall ask our political observer Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver to reply to their questions.

[Zholkver] Indeed, Igor Olegovich, interest in the problems of the United Nations is very great at present.

In the first place, the work of the current General Assembly session has entered a decisive phase, and decisions are being made on the issues that have been discussed Naturally there are many reports about this in the press and here on the radio. On the other hand, the recent militaristic actions of the United States -- the intervention in Grenada and the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- are so contrary to the spirit and principles of the United Nations that this arouses a particularly large number of indignant letters from our listeners.

For example Comrade Alekseyev, whom you have already mentioned, writes: As far as is known the United Nations was set up in order to resolve international disputes by peaceful means, as the UN Charter states. But what actually happens? The United States has attacked an independent state, Grenada. The United Nations demanded that U.S. troops be withdrawn from Grenada; the majority of Security Council members voted for this. Only the United States came out against this decision and imposed its veto. The United States considers it possible to refuse to obey the majority of UN members, but should the United States not be deprived of its right of veto?

I must say that Comrade Alekseyev rightly poses many questions, in particular Washington's misuse of the right of veto. In this connection it must also be said: The United Nations is not some sort of world super-government. General Assembly resolutions are only recommendations to the organization's member states. However, the importance and moral authority of the United Nations must not be ignored.

[Surguchev] Here is a letter from Comrades Volkov and Dotsenko. They consider that the United Nations is not doing anything to ensure that Israel fulfills the decision to end the occupation of the Arab lands it has seized.

[Zholkver] I could say that indignation about this is being expressed by very many people both within the United Nations itself and outside it. As far as our country is concerned, the USSR has frequently stressed that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands is one of the most important conditions for a firm and just peace in the Near East. We have sought and still are seeking for this in the United Nations and outside it. In this regard I would like to recall that the UN Charter envisages such a measure that excludes from the United Nations states that crudely violated UN principles, and this is characteristic of Israel. However, as far as Israel is concerned, this is stubbornly opposed by the United States and some other states that occupy pro-Israel positions.

U.S. 'Militarist' Asian Policy

[Zurguchev] We have received a large number of letters expressing the wish to be told about the situation in Southeast Asia. Thus, for example, Mikhail Yegorovich Subbotin from Krasnoyarsk asks why tension still exists in this region. It is known, he notes, that three countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- have frequently set forth peace initiatives in order to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia. I shall ask our foreign political commentator Boris Vasiliyevich Andrianov to reply to this question.

[Andrianov] The roots of the current situation that has arisen in Southeast Asia are the interference or external forces -- primarily the United States. The point is that this region has always occupied a special place in Washington's foreign policy for purely economic reasons. However there are also other motives for U.S. interest in Southeast Asia, arising from the global strategic plans of the U.S. imperialists. It is no coincidence that it was precisely in this region that the United States waged the longest and most large-scale war since 1945. True, after the failure of Washington's Vietnam adventure the U.S. presence there went into decline for a time.

Nonetheless, this did not at all mean that Southeast Asia had ceased to excite the brains of the strategists across the ocean; quite the contrary. This became particularly noticeable when the Reagan administration entered the White House. Its appearance on the ruling Olympus, as is known, was marked by an increasing use of forceful methods and by Washington's blatant militaristic course on the world arena. Two and a half years ago, for the first time since the Vietnam defeat, former State Secretary Haig, speaking in Manila, openly stated that the United States firmly intended to take an active part, as he put it, in ensuring the security of Southeast Asia.

[Surguchev] Boris Vasiliyevich, in the language of the Washington politicians this means that the Reagan administration had decided to extend the operational zone of its aggressive course to Southeast Asia also, doesn't it?

[Andrianov] That is quite true. It is precisely for this reason that Washington is so openly hostile to all positive changes in Southeast Asia and these undoubtedly include such events as the formation of the united socialist Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The existence of three sovereign, independent states of Indochina forms no part of the scenerio elaborated by the Washington politicians for U.S. actions in Southeast Asia. Moreover, the peace-loving policy of these countries aimed at the normalization of the situation in this region prevents the Reagan administration from implementing its aggressive plans connected with Washington's so-called new Asian policy. An integral part of this policy is the striving to turn the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] into a military bloc. This association was formed as a social and economic grouping of the five states of Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, but U.S. politicians wish to link ASEAN at any cost to its militaristic system, and not only as an obedient sword-bearer.

[Surguchev] As the facts confirm, all Washington's actions aimed at deepening the confrontation between ASEAN countries and the socialist states of Indochina are subordinated to this aim. This is particularly clearly shown in the whipping up of tension about the invented Kampuchean problem.

[Andrianov] Yes, it has become the object of Washington's premeditated political speculations which use the so-called Kampuchean question to prevent the normalization of relations between the ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese states. The malicious fabrication has been put into circulation about some sort of Vietnamese threat which, they say, hangs over all the countries of Southeast Asia. However, Vietnam has frequently proposed to Thailand, for example, to form a security zone in the Kampuchean border region in order to exclude the possibility of the resumption of armed clashes there.

The peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries are well known; they clearly set out the conditions for a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer units from the territory of Kampuchea and proposed the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia to resolve the urgent problems of this region. In submitting their proposals Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea are pursuing noble aims. These are to take into account the legitimate interests of the countries of Southeast Asia, to ensure and guarantee their territorial integrity, security and the inviolability of borders. This is a good basis for the normalization of the situation in the region and for turning it into a zone of peace and stability.

Unfortunately, the other side is behaving in a completely different way, and there the tone is set by the United States. It accompanies its refusal to begin constructive dialogue with totally unacceptable demands aimed in essence at interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

This is not surprising, since the aims of Washington's policy in Southeast Asia are served not by a settlement of the situation but by its further destabilization.

Cuba, Chad Assessed

[Surguchev] Comrade Kurenoy from Dinskoye station, Krasnodar Kray, asks about U.S. military bases on the territory of Cuba. When the last U.S. placeman on Cuba -- the dictator Batista -- was overthrown in 1959 and power came into the hands of the people, the revolutionary government demanded the restoration of the territory that had been torn off. Within the framework of the struggle for removal of the remnants of the colonial system, which is being conducted by the international public, Cuba's just position finds understanding and support throughout the world. However, the peaceful resolution of the problem by means of talks is hindered by the extremely hostile attitude to the island of freedom adopted by the current U.S. Administration. Washington has not made such furious attacks on Cuba as it is doing now since the incursion into the Bay of Pigs and the Caribbean crisis. In these conditions the United States naturally will not make any move to satisfy Cuba's legitimate striving to restore national sovereignty over the whole territory of the country.

Leningrader Petrov asks what the situation in Chad is now. The Organization of African Unity, which calls for a political settlement in Chad, is trying to organize talks between the opposing sides. However no realistic basis can be seen for such a settlement as yet. Paris continues to state that it will support Habre with force of arms, which is repeated by Washington which has already sent arms and military advisers to Chad. In conditions of the foreign occupation of the country and the crude external interference in its internal affairs, there is little chance for a just and peaceful settlement of the problem. At the same time, the partisan movement against the Habre regime in southern Chad is getting stronger. According to AFP, the Ndjamena Government holds on to only the major towns in those regions and has virtually no control over the rural areas. In brief, the situation in the country remains extremely complicated and confused. It is difficult to forecast whether it will be possible with the aid of diplomatic efforts to restore peace in Chad, which has been devastated by a long civil war.

U.S. 'VIOLATIONS' OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY HIT

PM042016 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Hostile Acts"]

[Text] New York, 29 Nov -- The United States is completely ignoring the international commitments it adopted to guarantee the security of foreign embassies, missions, and consulates and their employees. This was pointed out by participants in a UN General Assembly session Sixth Committee (for legal questions) debate, which completed the discussion of the question of measures for improving the defense, security, and protection of diplomatic missions. Its delegates approved without a vote the draft resolution, which resolutely condemns acts of violence with regard to diplomatic and consular missions and contains an appeal to UN member states to adopt all the necessary measures for effective defense of all foreign establishments and their workers.

Discussing the draft document, delegates stressed that in recent years diplomatic immunity has been violated with increasing frequency in various countries, primarily the United States.

Recent events show that Washington has started to openly disregard the norms of interstate communal life. Soviet representative I.I. Yakovlev said.

Very recently the USSR Embassy on Grenada became the target of unprecedented actions on the part of the United States. Having committed an impudent act of aggression against an independent state, the United States resorted to yet another crime -- it bombarded the building of the Soviet official mission in St Georges from the air, causing a threat to Soviet people's lives.

The USSR spokesman noted that in recent months Soviet diplomats in the United States have had to work in extremely abnormal conditions, which is due to official Washington's course of fanning anti-Soviet hysteria in the spirit of the cold war. Hooligan demonstrations, indecent attacks, and excesses against Soviet people -- these are not simply isolated acts but specific manifestations of an organized campaign being mounted by the U.S. authorities. The committee must very resolutely demand that the United States strictly fulfill its commitments to the international community, the Soviet Union's spokesman said.

WFTU ISSUES ANTI-IMPERIALISM STATEMENT

LD021200 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Prague December 2 TASS -- Imperialism is now openly trampling underfoot the universal declaration of human rights, depriving millions of people of their sustenance and using a considerable part of those resources to carry on a program of militarisation and the arms race, and also pursuing a course of preparing nuclear war, which threatens mankind with extinction, says a statement released by the World Federation of Trade Unions on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of that U.N. declaration on December 10.

The U.S. piratic attack on Grenada, the statement says, just as the U.S. plans to invade Nicaragua, the support given by U.S. imperialism to the policy of racism and apartheid in South Africa, the armed attacks of the Pretoria racists on Angola and other "front-line" states and the military aid given by the USA to those who are waging war on the Arab peoples all amount to nothing short of gross encroachment upon the rights of whole countries and peoples. Imperialism is seeking to secure in this way its political aims and to consolidate its economic and political dominance.

Speaking on behalf of its 206 million members, the WFTU reiterates complete solidarity with all those who are waging struggle for human rights, peace, democracy and social progress.

NATO SESSION PREVIEWED; UK, FRG STANCES SCORED

LD030344 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] We start off with a commentary by Nikolay Borin, who analyzes the forthcoming NATO session:

The session will undoubtedly be held under pressure from the United States Government to cash in on the collaborationist stand of Britain, Federal Germany and Italy in hurriedly siting the first consignments of the American nuclear missiles on their territories. The American delegation will use this fact as a political sledgehammer for influencing the other NATO partners. As one high-ranking American official of NATO, who preferred his name not to be mentioned, has stated, all attempts aimed at softening the stance of the United States to resume the negotiation process on medium-range weapons with Moscow will be repulsed with the help of those who have shown their fidelity to NATO's missile decision.

Judging by everything this help will be needed badly, for Greece and Denmark remain resolutely opposed to the siting of the American missiles. The Danish parliament, for example, has instructed its delegation to dissociate itself from the beginning of the siting of the Pershing and cruise missiles and to have this point of view reflected in the session's communique. This stand by Denmark is as irritating for Britain and the other countries that have accepted the American missiles as for the United States for Denmark and Greece have demonstrated the position of independence and free [as heard] from giving in to the dictate of the White House, a position that takes account of the opinion of most of their populations. Once the British and West German Governments had demonstratively gone against the will of the vast majority of their countrymen they will undoubtedly work might and main to pressurize the countries that are opposed to the NATO decision. Thus the Governments of Britain and West German will take another step along the path of making Europe into an American nuclear stockpile and subordinating the interests of West Europe to Washington's strategy.

NATO, U.S. 'SHUFFLE CARDS UNFAIRLY' AT INF

LD041717 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Dec 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Political observors assessing the present state of affairs in the world concur that deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, which has been followed by legitimate responsive measures of the socialist countries, has led to further complication of the international situation. In connection with this, anxious questions are to be heard: How will events develop further? Is it possible to avoid the very worst?

We really are faced with a dangerous, critical development of events. But there must be clarity -- it is a crisis of NATO policy. The socialist countries' response is an undermining of the reckoning that it is possible to upset the correlation of forces to the Pentagon's advantage under the pretense of conducting talks. It is the United States and its NATO allies that bear all the responsibility for the deterioration.

Naturally, the ruling circles of the West are trying to put a good face on things, and as always in such cases, they are rushing from one extreme to the other. The overt hawks among those close to Reagan insist that the reckless act of deploying missiles should be treated only as a victory for Washington. At the same time, sober-minded people over the ocean warn that this is a Pyrrhic victory. In particular, THE NEW YORK TIMES observer Wicker writes: President Reagan supposed that the Russians would allow the United States to deploy missiles near its borders with impunity. Now the head of the White House should explain to the Americans, if he can, how their security has been strengthened in view of this twist in the nuclear arms race. Perle, aide to the U.S. Secretary of Defense, has now sounded the alarm: How will the United States' strategic position shape up in the future if the USSR deploys enhanced-range [povyshennoy dalnosti] cruise missiles on submarines? A question back to Mr Perle: Where were you when Moscow warned about the unacceptability for the USSR of deployment of new nuclear missiles on its doorstep?

One of the U.S. observers asserts that despite the show of optimism radiated by those around Reagan, the President himself experienced a shock when faced with the firm Soviet stand. But if we are to talk about our position, then it could not have been different. The present generations of Soviet people have gained peace at too dear a price to let what is the most important and dear thing for us and for the whole of mankind pass into the control or the tyranny of Washington's politicians.

And now certain figures in the West are hastening to rewrite the unfinished history of the present missile crisis, to shuffle the cards unfairly, to serve up a version that nothing special has happened, to speculate on a quick return to the talks by the USSR. What can one say about this so-called reassuring line in NATO official propaganda, and its simultaneous attempt to heap the blame on the USSR for stopping the talks?

The Soviet Union always has been, is and will be a supporter of talks. But not at a table which has collapsed under the weight of cruise missiles and Pershings. It is the reckless act of deploying these missiles that ended the possibility of continuing these talks. All of our peaceful initiatives remain in force. If the other side displays readiness to return to the situation which existed before the beginning of deployment of these missiles, then all the specific proposals previously submitted by the Soviet Union will again be in force. Even now, even in the circumstances of the situation that has been complicated, with Washington and NATO having preferred the missiles to the talks, the USSR repeats its proposal to make Europe altogether free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical.

We call on those who are urging the world along the road of a more and more dangerous arms race to reject the unrealizable reckoning on gaining military superiority in such a way in order to dictate their will to other peoples and states, Comrade Andropov's statement stresses. This appeal by our side is underpinned by an honest and principled policy. We will not allow ourselves to be confused by tricks or by false gestures, nor will we allow ourselves to be drawn into the quagmire of a so-called power game. If they can find reserves of a feeling of responsibility on the other side, if, finally, they admit that there is no other way but recognition and strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security, then they will find a reliable partner in our country.

SYMPOSIUM OF MARXISTS, CHRISTIANS HELD IN VIENNA

FM042011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Stepanov dispatch under the rubric "On Topical Subject": "Main Problem Under Discussion"]

[Text] Vienna -- The traditional annual "Marxists and Christians" symposium has opened in Vienna. The subject of the present exchange of opinion is "The Aim of the Policy of Peace in Our Time. Dialogue of World Outlooks on the Problems of Strengthening Peace."

Taking part in the symposium are eminnent scientists from Western countries and socialist states, among them Professors R. Wehler and G. Schneider (Austria), E. Pope (United States), Van der (Bent) (Switzerland), (I. Macca) (Italy) (G. Kade) (FRG), (G. Berch (GDR), I. Lukacs (Hungary), and scientists and sociologists from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries. The Soviet delegation is headed by R.G. Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute.

The symposium has gathered at a time when the installation of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles has started in West Europe's NATO countries, marking the beginning of a new round of the arms race all over the world. A new and even more dangerous situation has emerged. The equilibrium of forces in Europe, maintained for a long time, has been disrupted. The missiles being deployed in NATO countries are not at all defensive weapons, as some Western statemen try to make out, but are first-strike weapons capable, like a detonator, of causing worldwide catastrophe. This is understood by millions of people in Europe, it is being expressed in the unprecedentedly broad movement for peace and the elimination of the nuclear danger and has been, of course, reflected in the statements by many countries' representatives at the symposium which opened in Vienna.

All speakers spoke with alarm of the sharply increased danger of war and the need to find urgently a way out of the existing situation. Only serious and honest talks can offer a way to the common desired goal.

Addressing the symposium, the head of the Soviet delegation emphasized the Soviet Union's profound interest in such serious and fruitful talks. He recalled all the recent steps and proposals by the USSR aimed at normalizing the situation in Europe in order to provide guarantees against a nuclear catastrophe and establishing reliable and lasting peace for all.

The Vienna "Marxists and Christians" symposium will continue until 4 December.

REAGAN CITED ON QUITTING UN IF ISRAEL OUSTED

LD051047 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 5 TASS -- Speaking in a meeting with representatives of the Jewish community in Rockville, Maryland, President Reagan said that the United States would quit the United Nations if Israel were ever expelled from the international organization. Significantly, the statement was made just a few hours after U.S. bombers had strafed a number of populated localities in Lebanon. Thus, the United States has begun practically implementing the "strategic cooperation" accords reached during Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Washington last week.

Reagan's threat are an obvious attempt at blackmailing the United Nations.

UN COMMITTEE REQUESTS CONFERENCE ON MIDEAST

LD030527 Moscow TASS in English 0514 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 3 TASS -- The United Nations special committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people has requested the U.N. General Assembly to convene a special international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and to invite the Soviet Union, the United States and other interested nations. The committee's draft resolution stresses that when convening the conference, it is necessary to take into account the exercise of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to set up an independent state of their own, and the PLO's right to participate on an equal footing with other sides in the search for a fair Middle East settlement.

The document requests the U.N. secretary-general to hold urgent consultations with the Security Council and adopt necessary measures to convene the conference, and to submit a report on progress of preparations for it before March 15, 1984.

U.S. SAID OPPOSING INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE

LD041424 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- The political news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The U.S. delegation to the U.N. has again succeeded in putting off the convocation of an international conference on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and fruitful cooperation.

According to reports from the U.N. headquarters from New York, under Washington's strong pressure, the opening of the forum has been put off till the first half of 1985. Originally it was planned to hold the conference in 1981.

As is known, the U.N. General Assembly demanded in its decisions on this issue that a further escalation of imperialist military preparations in the Indian Ocean be halted and the military bases in that area be scrapped. The group of nonaligned and developing states proposed that an international conference on the Indian Ocean should open in Colombo on June 4, 1984. This important initiative was supported by the socialist countries.

But the USA and its NATO Bloc allies are opposing in every way possible the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

This stand is not fortuitous. The Pentagon would like to turn the Indian Ocean into an "American lake" packed with nuclear weapons. It is not accidential that Washington has sharply stepped up its militaristic actions in that part of the world with the aim of widening as much as possible the American military presence there.

Thus, early this year the Reagan administration has announced the setting up of a new U.S. "central command" (Centcom) to control the operations of the police rapid deployment force and the navy in a large zone including 19 states and a considerable part of the Indian Ocean. The command is in control of eleven U.S. tactical airforce squadrons, three operational naval squadrons with aircraft carriers at their head, a division of the marines, etc.

Washington's decision signals the spreading of the Pentagon's police functions to a large part of the world situated at a distance of thousands of kilometers from the American shores. The White House does not exclude either the occupation of oil-rich Arab east countries. The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger has officially confirmed that the rapid deployment force and Centcom are automatically oriented to oil fields.

Contrary to Washington's agressive policy the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries suggest a way of turning the explosive regions of the Middle and Near East and Southwest Asia into a zone of peace and tranquility. This stand meets with understanding and support from the peoples of the countries situated there, which have unfolded an anti-war struggle and are opposing the aggressive policy of the USA.

The Soviet delegation to the U.N. has reaffirmed that the USSR has always declared and continues declaring for the withdrawal from that area of all naval forces of foreign states supporting the idea of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

The general political debate at the U.N. General Assembly has shown that the peoples of the Indian Ocean countries are countering the militaristic policy of the USA in that area with their mounting actions for creating there a zone of peace. The widest sections of the democratic public of those countries are joining in the struggle for a zone of peace. The forum of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi held this year has been vivid evidence of this. It has once again demonstrated that only joint vigorous actions by all peaceable countries and peoples can foil the U.S. plans in the Indian Ocean which are dangerous to the cause of peace and contribute to its turning into a zone of peace and cooperation.

USSR'S GRAMOV ON PARTICIPATION IN 1984 OLYMPICS

LD022357 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Mexico City December 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Golubev reports:

U.S. strict compliance with the provisions of the Olympic Charter is the main condition for the normal holding of the Los Angeles Olympic Games. This was stated at a press conference, held here, by Marat Gramov, chairman of the Sports Committee and the National Olympic Committee of the USSR.

Olympic Games, he stressed, belong to the International Olympic Committee, to the whole world. No state can prevent further successful development of the olympic movement. Just as it cannot prevent that or other country from participating in it. Therefore, the question of the Soviet Union's participation in the coming olympics of 1984 to no extent depend on the United States.

It is important to have in mind, Gramov said, that the very notion of olympism, ideals of the olympic movement imply peace, friendship between nations. Olympic games give young people of the whole word a possibility to meet, to have friendly contacts, to compete on sport arenas and sport grounds in strength and dexterity. This helps bring closer together peoples of different continents of the globe, promotes consolidation of peace on our plant, which is the main thing for the whole of mankind.

Gramov emphasized that in preparations for the Los Angeles Olympic games there are a number of problems which are to be considered in the course of the coming visit to that city by a Soviet sport delegation, to be headed by him. Marat Gramov pointed to the problem of ensuring the necessary safety of the participants in the Olympics, solution of the transport problem, the question of accreditation of Soviet athletes.

Answering the question on preparations of athletes of the Soviet Union for the Olympics 1984, Gramov said that preparations are going on in a normal way. In accordance with the existing plans, Soviet athletes participate in world championships in different sports, in cup competitions, different other international sport meets. In the main, the training of would-be olympians is underway in the Soviet Union itself.

Touching upon his visit to Mexico, Gramov said that during his brief stay in that country he held negotiations with the president of the Association of National Olympic Committees, President of the Mexican Olympic Committee Mario Vasquez Rana. Discussed in the course of conversations were different aspects of sport cooperation between the USSR and Mexico and also problems of the olympic movement as a whole, including those linked with the coming holding of the Olympic Games of 1984. Both sides, Gramov said, came to the unamimous opinion that links in the sphere of physical culture and sport between the USSR and Mexico should continue developing and deepening.

Speaking of his coming visit to Los Angeles, he emphasized that the Soviet delegation is going there to discuss questions linked with the next summer Olympics, acquaintance with the sport structures there.

MILITARY ORIENTATION OF 98TH CONGRESS ASSAILED

PM021045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "Pandering to Ambitions"]

[Text] Washington -- The American public is continuing to discuss the results of the 98th session of the U.S. Congress, which ended recently. A characteristic feature of it, as commentators here point out, is the fact that the legislators satisfied practically all the military programs imposed by the present U.S. Administration, including such ones as the creation and deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, MX strategic missiles, B-1 bombers, and Trident-II submarines. The extensive arms buildup programs, which are being undertaken to ensure U.S. imperialism's dominant positions in the world, will cost Americans the colossal sum of over $280 billion. This is a record military budget in the country's history.

Displaying extreme generosity toward the military and arms manufacturers, Congress has continued cutting spending on the working people's social needs. And yet, despite this "economy" the working people's expense, the federal budget deficit totalled approximately $200 billion in the latest fiscal year!

The budget figures approved by Congress are a kind of arithmetic expression of the Reagan administration's dangerous policy. The majority of legislators supported the U.S. intervention in Grenada, voted to fund the CIA's criminal military operations against Nicaragua, and extended by 18 months the President's powers to use U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

Congress, THE WASHINGTON POST points out, "was torn by the contradiction between fear of challenging President Reagan and concern at certain aspects of his policy." If we proceed from that formula, the former prevailed. The attempts by realistically minded congressmen and senators to prevent the most odious manifestations of Reagan's militarist, adventurist policy were thwarted. The atmosphere of malicious anti-Sovietism and the surge of chauvinist passions, which were kindled with the help of the incident with the South Korean spy-plane, and, more recently, the "victory of American weapons" in Grenada, prevailed over reason. The powerful "lobby" of the military-industrial complex, which sets the tone on Capitol Hill today, got its way.

The new steps along the path of U.S. militarization and the support for the hegemonist pretensions of the White House "hawks" will hardly crown the American legislators with glory. The congressmen and senators are taking a dangerous path by pandering to the present U.S. Administration's militarist ambitions. The unrestrained arms race and the fueling of tension are creating a threat to world peace and the peoples' security.

'MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE' OF SPACE SHUTTLE VIEWED

LD030001 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1333 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] New York, 2 Dec (TASS) -- The flight of the American "Columbia" shuttle spacecraft, with the "Spacelab" orbital unit on board, is continuing. The astronauts are carrying out the prescribed program of medico-biological, technological, geophysical, and astronomical research and experiments. Among other things, the photography of several regions of the earth is being carried out with the aid of a special camera.

It has been reported that several astronauts experienced sickness symptoms during the process of adaptation to weightlessness. A number of minor malfunctions in the scientific apparatus and in the craft's service systems have been registered.

Despite the attempts by the American mass media to stress the purely scientific character of the present flight, it is no secret that the whole of the Shuttle space program is primarily of military significance. The Pentagon has already reserved more than one-third of all planned flights by shuttle spacecraft and by 1985 the Department of Defense expects to obtain a launch complex of its own for the launching of these craft at the Vandenberg Air Base in California.

U.S. MILITARIZATION OF SPACE DOCUMENTED, DECRIED

PM041453 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[S. Oznobishchev article: "The Pentagon's Space Ambitions"]

[Text] The start of the eighties marked a new stage in the militarization of space in the United States. "Space is already a sphere of military activity," Rear Admiral W. Ramsey, director of the Navy space systems directorate [upravleniye kosmicheskikh sistem VMS] said on this score. Programs which even quite recently seemed fantastic are starting to be realized at a rapid rate. Defense Department appropriations for the militarization of space have already outstripped appropriations for NASA -- the civilian department. And this gap is continuing to widen -- appropriations are to total $9.4 and $7 billion respectively for fiscal 1984.

The defense guidelines -- the Pentagon's 5-year strategic plan for the period through 1989 inclusive -- particularly set the task of "depriving the enemy of the possibility of using space systems." The United States sees one means of achieving this aim in the development of antisatellite weapons, testing of which is currently on the agenda. And the "Soviet threat" -- this time in space -- is once again presented as justification.

The bankruptcy of such "arguments," which are typical U.S. policy, is obvious. There is another interesting point too: It is almost impossible to come across any mention in the United States of the fact that back in 1963, at the dawn of the space age, the United States had a completely developed a ground antisatellite system. This fact was admitted by the then President L. Johnson. The system was in a state of full combat readiness until 1975, after which it was mothballed. In accordance with one of the program documents for the seventies -- President Carter's Directive 37 -- Washington announced that in the absence of agreement on antisatellite weapons, the United States "will actively seek to develop its own potential" for such weapons.

Vigorous efforts in this direction are under way across the ocean, but somehow no vigorous desire for talks can be observed. What is more, after the first three rounds, the talks on antisatellite systems were broken off in 1979, by the American side. And meanwhile the U.S. desire to disrupt the military-strategic balance that has come about in the world has become increasingly perceptible. To this end the Pentagon is pinning great hopes on the militarization of space. As THE NEW YORK TIMES noted, "Successful antisatellite systems can paralyze the strategic defenses of any country without touching a single missile."

The shortsightedness of the U.S. position with regard to the talks on antisatellite systems is especially obvious since -- and the United States itself admits this -- the U.S. Armed Forces' dependence on space satellite systems is extremely great. Suffice it to say that 70 percent of military communications are effected via satellites.

The creation of antisatellite systems is only one of the Pentagon's programs for militarizing space. The Washington strategists' concern is to have the whole world in their sights. Their plans are acquiring a real foundation. In his 23 March speech President Reagan essentially sanctioned accelerating the work to create a "space superweapon" -- to develop and deploy laser and similar systems in space.

People in the United States are now trying to assert that the President's speech was spontaneous and not based on the realities of the present-day level of technical development in this sphere, and that it was allegedly triggered by purely domestic reasons -- the desire to increase his own popularity in the public's eyes, influence the outcome of the military appropriations vote in the Congress, weaken the nuclear freeze movement, and so forth. But in practice it was a call to transfer the arms race to space, a program of preparations for "star wars." The President's call was seen by many of the administration's representatives as a "sign of farsightedness". "That very farsigtedness which the United States has been lacking in defense planning for many decades" -- this is how G. Keyworth, science adviser to the President, assessed the "historic" speech. Keyworth and those like him feigned here not to notice one "unimportant" detail, namely that the implementation of the plans announced by the President for "total" space defense will undermine the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems concluded in 1972 between the USSR and the United States. For Article V (Paragraph 1) of this document says that the sides undertake "not to develop, test, or deploy sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based ABM systems or components." The ABM treaty is currently the only bilateral Soviet-American document in force in the arms limitation sphere.

But let us return to Reagan's speech. The 25 March 1983 directive, signed immediately after the President's speech, spoke of the need to accelerate development in the sphere of military activity in space without increasing appropriations, which were then on the order of $1 billion a year. But soon reports appeared on the other side of the ocean of a 300-400 percent rise in spending on space weapons systems to $27 billion for the 5-year period.

A number of organizational measures followed the President's speech. Weinberger created an Executive Committee for Defense Technology whose task is "to study ways to create ABM defense systems" which are space-based and use high-energy weapons. A committee for studying technical defense problems was also formed. It is headed by former NASA Director J. Fletcher. The well-known specialists who are on it are to present the President with recommendations as regards the prospects for an echeloned system of strategic defense. The leadership of the Pentagon's crucial space programs -- a large part of the work to create "star wars" weapons -- is entrusted to the Air Force Space Command. The question of creating a joint command of all four branches of the Armed Forces for conducting military operations in space is now being discussed. The building of a joint center for space operations near Colorado Springs has begun.

Supporters of the militarization of space are basing their plans on the calculation of being the sole possessors of "space" weapons, which will allegedly be able to guarantee "total" defense. The pursuit of such mirages is not evidence of political sagacity on the part of the leaders of the capitalist world's largest power. Both historical experience of weapons systems' development and specialists' conclusions attest to the illusoriness of their hopes.

However, a different opinion prevails in U.S. militarist circles. Thus, Colonel (S. MacElroy), deputy chief of the U.S. Navy staff space directorate [kosmicheskiy direktorat v shtabe VMS], said bluntly that "operations in space require the attainment of superiority in this sphere." For this reason, D. Graham, former chief of the Defense Intelligence Agency, openly admitted, "It would be a real tragedy for the United States to follow the example of the Soviet Union and impose a ban on the deployment of all weapons in space."

Meanwhile, the militarization of space in the United States, embracing more and more new spheres, is following the line of either reducing civilian programs or "militarizing" them. Here, we could cite the reusable shuttle spacecraft, which are effectively being transformed into Pentagon military transports; the most diverse satellite systems -- the "eyes and ears" of the military department -- and a great many other things.

The broad spectrum of the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at averting the militarization of space could completely rule out the transference of the arms race into a new sphere. But one party's desire to implement them is not sufficient -- the interest of all participants in the international political process, including Washington, is needed. And it is this interest which is lacking in the U.S. ruling elite.

MONROE DOCTRINE SERVES U.S. 'EXPANSIONIST AIMS'

LD030012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Washington legislators adopted the so-called Monroe Doctrine exactly 160 years ago. We present for your attention a latest news commentary entitled: An Instrument of Aggression and Brigandage. Its author, Nikolay Agayants, is at the microphone:

[Agayants] In the whole history of over 2 centuries of the United States there is perhaps no other foreign policy document that has so long served the expanisionist aim of this country's ruling classes than the Monroe Doctrine. The times when the Western Hemisphere was its prerogative, when the aggressive and plundering campaigns by the Yankees against their neighbors were covered up by the hypocritical slogan America for Americans have long since sunk into oblivion.

Immediately after the end of World War II the claimants to world supremacy from the banks of the Potomac, which had been newly brought to light, turned the Monroe Doctrine into an instrument of open aggression, violence and brigandage. I recall that in under 40 years of the recent past the United States acted the role of instigator of and participant in armed conflict more than 20 times and deliberately started combat actions in various areas of the world: Korea, Guatemala, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, and Cambodia.

The bloody list of U.S. imperialist crimes is long, and all this is the Monroe Doctrine in action. The 16-inch guns of the battleship "New Jersey" aimed at the positions of the Lebanese patriots, fighter-bombers of the U.S. Air Force furrowing the sky of suffering Beirut, Grenada's sovereignty trampled on, U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe: This is the Monroe Doctrine as interpreted by the present-day Washington crusaders. Lies, slander, plots, assassinations of progressive politicians and public figures, subversive actions being implemented with the blessing of the White House by the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. special services -- this is also the Monroe Doctrine.

The idea of Pax Americana, peace American-style, which is being stubbornly advocated and imposed by Reagan, if scrutinized attentively does not differ greatly from the misanthropic concept of the New Order that the Hitlerite invaders brought to the peoples of the occupied countries on their bayonets. That is why terrorism which has been elevated to the rank of state policy by the current U.S. Administration is arousing justified anger and indignation throughout the world. That is why people of goodwill, wherever they live and whatever views they hold, are not sparing efforts to foil Washington's dangerous designs, to foil the diversions of the enemies of peace who, under the cover of the decrepit Monroe Doctrine, are threatening mankind with nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY 'MAGICIANS' WIELD 'CUDGEL'

LD030049 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- Boris Shabayev writes:

Alas, there are no magicians in Washington. There are actors, but if there were once magicians, they are no longer to be found nowadays there. This sorrowful fact was testified most authoritatively and at the highest level. The president of Lebanon, who arrived on a visit in the capital of the United States, was, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, told at this level, that the USA has no "magic wand" to make Israel withdraw its troops from Lebanon. It is even hard to imagine what bitter disappointment this statement will cause among those who were naive enough to place hope on Washington's magicians.

But, on the other hand, there is nothing astonishing about it, as there are two different professions: manipulating a magic wand, arousing admiration of the audience, or brandishing a heavy cudgel, demonstrating the strength of one's muscles. But Washington actors have proved to be very successful in muscle flexing exercises. As the cudgel is for them not only a habitual tool, but the only usable one.

Do you wish an example? If you please: There are more than enough such examples. Take the same Lebanon: Its coasts are beseiged by an armada of American naval ships, who have never come together in such impressive numbers -- including 30 ships, among them three aircraft carriers with 300 aircraft, and up to 30 thousand servicemen on board. Stationed on the Lebanese soil is the forward detachment of the Marines, who ensure a bridgehead for the landing of the main force any time. But before such an operation has started they do not waste time and are practicising in firing on the Lebanese. What sort of a "magic wand" is this; this is just the big old cudgel!

Take tiny Grenada, as an example. You will not find that country without a magnifying glass on some maps. But Washington seized its big stick here too and banged it by throwing into battle against a bunch of defenders of the island a whole division of paratroopers supported by a naval squadron and the Air Force. That was such a dense crowd there, and the brave Rangers could find enough place for each of them on that tiny plot of land only by elbowing through the crowd.

But is it really worthwhile tiring the reader with an endless list of such examples? Wherever the touring Washington actors may appear, whether it be in Central America or in the Middle East, in South Korea or in the hot African countries -- their props include just one tool -- the cudgel.

And with these props the Washington circus actors claim that they yet are capable of working "miracles": establishing "peace", "democracy" and "human rights". But their performances turn into acts of terror and brigandage, interventions and the crudest flouting of man's most sacred rights -- the right of life and freedom. As the cudgel is not a tool of magicians, but of thugs.

MISINFORMATION KEYNOTE OF REAGAN REELECTION BID

LD031617 Mosocw in English to North America 0001 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Excerpts] A White House spokesman is reported to have confirmed that President Reagan will announce next month that he will be seeking reelection for a second term. Here is a commentary from Vladislav Kozyakov:

You don't have to be a clairvoyant to predict what will be the President's methods of seeking election. As it has transpired, his associates didn't stop short of stealing President Carter's election documents during the previous election campaign. No one can guarantee that the forthcoming election campaign will not be marred by a similar scandal, the more so since the President's election campaign associates now hold responsible posts in his administration. And besides, the distortion of facts has become a habitual practice in Washington. One can be fairly certain that Ronald Reagan's election campaign will be characterized by an unprecedented amount of rhetoric and voice-catching devices.

Already now the Americans are showered with absolutely fantastic statements by the White House. It has become an unwritten rule with this administration to mislead the public. Quite recently the President assured the nation that new American nuclear missiles will simply have to be installed near Soviet borders to induce this country to reach agreement on nuclear arms reduction in Europe. The White House claimed that as soon as Pershing and cruise missiles begin arriving in West Germany, Britain, and Italy, the Soviet Union would accept American demands and there will be an agreement. Anyone can see now that all this was bluff.

The Soviet Union continues to reject Washington's demand that it disarm unilaterally. The arrival of American missiles in Western Europe had led to the termination of the Geneva talks, and this country has had to take measures in response to strengthen its defenses. The President assured the nation that the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe from where they can reach Soviet targets in 6 minutes will strengthen America's security. What has the deployment of the missiles amounted to in real terms? In response to the deployment of the missiles and the added threat they pose to the Soviet Union, this country has decided to deploy Soviet weapons in the seas and oceans so as to put United States territory in the same position. As a result the United States has become more vulnerable to a nuclear response.

In general the United States President hasn't said a word of truth on the nuclear issue. He claims that he is opposed to nuclear weapons but at the same time he is pressing ahead with an unprecedented program of nuclear rearmament and rejecting all proposals for freezing nuclear weapons. He claims that nuclear weapons are a deterrent but at the same time he is stepping up the production of first-strike Pershing II, MX, and Trident II missiles and other weapons of aggression. He speaks of peace in states but at the same time he makes preparations for the star wars. The head of the present United States Administration has a distorted notion of peace, freedom, and democracy. As far as democracy is concerned, he has reached an amazing degree of accord with the South Korean dictator who drowned in blood a recent popular uprising in his country.

There can be no doubt at all that the forthcoming Reagan election campaign will be keynoted by the most unscrupulous misinformation. The American people are up against a phenomenon that rejects the accepted notions of human values. The great nation of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln has to put up with a flow of misinformation, lies, and distorted facts discharged by the White House to cover up its dangerous and adventuristic policies. This is the keynote of the Reagan administration's activities, and it unlikely that anything will change during his election campaign.

U.S.-SOVIET WOMEN'S SEMINAR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD022302 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- The eighth Soviet-American Women's Seminar, latest in a series held over the past 22 years, was held in Moscow on November 30-December 2, 1983. The seminars are sponsored by the Soviet Women's Committee and the U.S. section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

During the seminar, which took place in an open atmosphere and a spirit of understanding, there was an exchange of opinions on the most burning problem of our time, that of protecting humanity from the increasing danger of nuclear war. Special attention was given to the contribution of women's organizations to the efforts to disarmament and world peace.

The participants in the seminar, says the communique issued here, agreed that the pernicious arms race must be stopped. The increase in both nuclear and other weapons devours enormous resources. Appropriations for social needs, especially those required to bring about women's equality, have been severely cut in most countries of the world.

Conscious of the fact that the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe has triggered an even more dangerous round of the nuclear arms race, the seminar participants emphatically called for immediately discontinuing the stationing of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe and removing the missiles already deployed, thereby restoring the previous situation. This, the communique says, would create conditions for the only possible solution to the problem of nuclear arms in Europe, their reduction and elimination through negotiations.

Both delegations recognized the need for women everywhere to take massive and vigorous action in support of these demands at the national and international levels.

PETITION OPPOSES CRUISE MISSILE TESTS IN CANADA

LD010822 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Ottawa December 1 TASS -- A petition of protest against the testing in Canada of cruise missiles has been handed over to representatives of the opposition parties in the country's Parliament. Over 6,000 people signed the appeal to the Government of Canada to cancel the decision on holding the tests.

Deborah Powell, president of the Ottawa branch of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, said that the refusal to test U.S. missiles on Canadian soil would become an important step on the way towards the termination of the arms race and the removal of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Testing 'Anti-Constitutional'

LD020811 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Ottawa December 2 TASS -- 26 anti-war, trade union, youth and other public organisations of Canada decided to approach the Supreme Court of the country with the request to denounce as an anti-constitutional act the Canadian Government's decision to hold tests of American cruise missiles in the Alberta Province.

Head of the anti-war organisation "Our Aim Is Disarmament" James Stark said that tests of American cruise missiles lead to escalation of the nuclear arms race and add to the possibility of a nuclear war, which imperils the lives and security of Canadians. He denounced deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe.

'SECURITY' MATTERS KEYNOTE U.S.-S. KOREA TALKS

LD021951 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shelnev reports:

President Reagan has received at the White House the foreign minister of the puppet South Korean regime Yi Won-kyong who came here for a "working" visit. The Seoul emissary will also hold negotiations with Secretary of State George Shultz and, as is expected, with high-placed Pentagon representatives.

News analysts regard these meetings as yet another stage in the process of forming the military Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance and turning the Pacific region into yet another springboard for aggressive operations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. "The general accord" on more intensive involvement of South Korea in militaristic preparations of the United States in the region was reached during the recent visits to Seoul by President Reagan and also by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff John Vessey.

The main topic of negotiations between the Pentagon emissary and leaders of the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime is know to have been questions of assistance by the Pentagon in modernizing the South Korean Army, the buildup of the combat might of the 40,000-strong U.S. occupation corps, stationed in the south of the Korean peninsula. In an interview to the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR commander of the joint American-South Korean Armed Forces Lieutenant General Robert Senniold directly stressed the need of enhancing the fighting capacity of American units through their better provision. Many news analysts view that pronouncement as yet another confirmation that the United States is leading things to deployment in South Korea of new systems of medium-range nuclear missiles in addition to 700 units of tactical nuclear weapons that have already been sited there.

It is noteworthy that right after the completion of John Vessey's visit to Seoul, an urgent meeting of top commanders of the South Korean Army was held there. Questions of preparations for armed provocations in the region were discussed at the meeting.

Concrete details of strengthening American-South Korean cooperation "in the sphere of security" are now being thrashed out in Washington. What is at issue is primarily substantial expansion of the U.S. military-economic aid to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime which in the current fiscal year is going to get from Washington almost 250 million dollars, as it is. With this money South Korea is being armed with newest American F-16 fighter bombers, missiles, radars, anti-tank units.

It should be noted that Washington, which proclaimed itself "a champion of human rights in the whole world", made an "exception" for its Far Eastern puppet ally: The questions of crying violations of human rights by the Chon Tu-hwan regime is not on the agenda of the negotiations which are being held here by the Seoul emissary.

U.S.-SOUTH KOREA EXERCISES SHOW 'TEAM SPIRIT'

LD021626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Dec (TASS) -- According to the Japanese press, 3-day large-scale air force exercises by the United States and the Seoul regime ended Thursday in the south of the Korean peninsula.

B-52 strategic bombers, F-15 fighters, F-1 fighter-bombers and other aircraft from the Pentagon's air bases in South Korea, Japan, the Philippines and on the island of Guam took part in the exercises.

Joint exercises between the U.S. Armed Forces based in the Asian-Pacific region and the South Korean puppet army are an important component of the Reagan administration's Far Eastern strategy directed at strengthening the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo militarist triangle. Urging Tokyo to establish close military cooperation with Seoul, the Pentagon regularly invites representatives of the Japanese military headquarters to the annual American-South Korean "Team Spirit" maneuvers.

The foreign tour by South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong, who has already visited Japan and is now in Washington for talks with U.S. State Secretary George Shultz and other leaders of the Washington administration, also aims at strengthening this triple aggressive alliance. According to reports, the head of the U.S. State Department has promised to expand military and economic aid to Seoul and made available to it new loans for purchasing large batches of weapons and military equipment overseas. In particular, an agreement on beginning deliveries of modern F-16 fighter-bombers at the beginning of 1985 to the Chon Tu-hwan regime was reached during the talks between Shultz and Yi Won-kyong.

JAPAN 'OBLIGINGLY' CREATES NEW AIR FORCE UNIT

PM021424 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov article: "Led by Washington"]

[Text] The Japan Defense Agency has announced the creation of an aerial reconnaissance detachment in the air force. For a country annually spending up to 3 million yen on military purposes this is perhaps not a major event. But it is one that the present Nakasone cabinet would not be averse to concealing not only from the Japanese public but also from the Asian public.

The fact is that the new detachment will be based at the Misawa Air Base on Honshu, the very same one where in 1984 deployment will begin of almost 50 of the latest U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers -- nuclear-capable with an operating radius up to 1,000 km. The Japanese Government's decision to deploy them in the country aroused a storm of protest virtually throughout Japan, which, incidentally, still has not died down today. Nonetheless the Nakasone government not only gave the go-ahead to Washington's dangerous plans to turn Honshu Island into a target for a retaliatory nuclear strike, but also committed itself to paying the lion's share of the cost of reequipping the Misawa base in order to station F-16 planes there.

Now it turns out that Tokyo not only agreed to pay for a significant slice of the work but also envisages future collaboration between its air force and U.S. nuclear-capable aircraft when they are deployed at the Misawa base. For the creation of an aerial reconnaissance detachment in the Japanese air force was a Washington demand. It needs the detachment to safeguard F-16 fighter-bomber flights. And if Washington needs something Tokyo obligingly sees to it. Moreover, all the E-2C Hawkeye early detection and warning aircraft making up the new detachment were again sold to the Japanese by the Americans.

In addition it can hardly be considered accidental that the creation of the new aerial reconnaissance subunit was announced by the Japan Defense Agency soon after President Reagan arrived on a visit in Tokyo where, in his talks, he put the main stress on military questions.

This haste of Tokyo's confirms for the umpteenth time that people there are ready to promote Washington's dangerous plans to more deeply involve Japan in U.S. global nuclear strategy. And this process is extremely dangerous both for Japan itself and for its neighbors.

NAKASONE LAUNCHES 'WITCH HUNT' AGAINST PRESS

LD030253 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo December 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone has launched a new "witch-hunt" by discovering in the country no less than a "plot against democracy". Addressing the headquarters of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), he puzzled the party functionaries by the announcement that "Reds" had already captured many press media in the country and were masterminding the readers in a "subversive spirit". Some newspapers, Nakasone said, dared even on the eve of the elections to criticize him personally and the LDP for the efforts of the authorities to save from punishment former Prime Minister K. Tanaka, one of the leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party, who has been recently sentenced to four years in prison for bribe taking. In so doing the prime minister threatened financial sanctions and other punitive measures against press media publishing stories which do not suit official Tokyo's book.

It is not for the first time that figures of the Nakasone cabinet have tried to muffle the voice of democratic and even bourgeois newspapers of a liberal trend which express concern about the dangerous militaristic policy of the present government, the scope of corruption among the ruling top crust. Thus, Justice Minister A. Hatano demanded, under the pretext of "defence of democracy", that the press end exposure of the sordid machinations by high-ranking bribe-takers among the ranks of the Japanese conservatives.

The procedure of pressuring the press by the government in Japan is quite simple. First the black-listed newspaper is "warned" and then private companies refuse to publish advertisements in it, which threatens the newspaper with inevitable financial failure. The authorities quite often resort to open repressions to intimidate journalists, as was, for example, the case with I. Kobayashi, a reporter of the newspaper AKAHATA who was arrested by the police on a trumped-up charge of "trespassing the restricted zone in a U.S. military base". But who, as a matter of fact, was victimized for trying to expose the dangerous militaristic Tokyo-Washington alliance.

The ruling circles are not above using the services of neofascists, who, for example, recently exploded two bombs in the editorial board of the major bourgeois liberal newspaper ASAHI which criticized the policy of the Nakasone government of revising the peaceful articles of the Constitution and for building up the armed force.

USSR, DRA EXCHANGE TREATY ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

USSR Message to DRA

PM051142 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and Chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council.

To Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government cordially congratulate the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA and the entire friendly Afghan people on a significant date -- the fifth anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA signed on 5 December 1978.

The treaty confirmed the loyalty of the USSR and the DRA to the lofty goals and principles of the 1921 Soviet-Afghan treaty and was at the same time striking evidence of the fact that following the victory of the April Revolution the traditionally friendly Soviet-Afghan relations rose to a qualitatively new level and became relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation.

The Soviet Union rates highly and fully supports the DRA's foreign-policy course which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, active and positive nonalignment, the strengthening of friendly relations with other countries, the resolute rebuffing of the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, and support for the people's just struggle for freedom, independence, and social progress.

The Soviet people express solidarity with the Afghan people's struggle against the unending imperialist interference in their country's internal affairs and fully support the DRA Government's efforts to achieve a just and all-embracing political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

The revolutionary solidarity between the USSR and the DRA and the equal and multifaceted Soviet-Afghan cooperation are a sure guarantee of Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity, fully accord with the interests of the two countries' peoples, and serve the cause of safeguarding peace and security in Asia.

We wish the friendly Afghan people, the PDPA, the revolutionary council, the DRA Government, and you, dear comrades, new successes in the struggle to implement the tasks of the April people's democratic revolution and in the further strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the DRA.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

DRA Message to USSR

PM051235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan cordially congratulate the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and the heroic fraternal Soviet people on a notable date in the history of Afghan-Soviet relations -- the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation Between the DRA and USSR on 5 December 1978.

As a result of the April Revolution and the establishment of people's power in Afghanistan, the links between our countries were enriched and acquired qualitatively new content. The traditional good-neighborly friendship between the Afghan and Soviet peoples, whose foundation was laid by the great Lenin, developed into relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity, and fruitful all-round cooperation. The 1978 treaty enshrined the lofty new principles of Afghan-Soviet relations.

Time convincingly confirms that this historic document accords profoundly with the Afghan people's fundamental vital interests. At a difficult time for Afghanistan the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation is helping to protect our motherland's independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity against the intrigues of enemies -- imperialism and reaction. The Soviet Union's support is making it possible to deepen the Afghan people's revolutionary gains. The development of political, trade, and economic cooperation and the expansion of cultural and scientific ties between our countries -- in all these the beneficial influence of the treaty is seen. The Afghan people are well aware that the great Soviet Union is with them in struggle and creation and they deeply appreciate the Soviet people's fraternal internationalist assistance.

The PDPA Central Committee and DRA Government and the courageous Afghan people are making every effort to bring back peace and tranquility to our glorious motherland, to disperse the clouds of tension as quickly as possible, and to bring about the achievement of an all-embracing political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan in the interests of the region's countries and of peace and security in Asia.

In the complex and strained world situation due to the aggressive actions of imperialism, headed by the United States, Afghanistan is seeking to make its contribution to the easing of international tension and strengthening of peace and security. True to the principles of peaceful coexistence, nonalignment, and friendship between peoples, Afghanistan is advocating the development of equal ties with all peace-loving countries. We are on the side of those who are waging a just struggle for freedom, independence, and social progress and against the militarist course of imperialism and reaction. The DRA resolutely supports the peace-loving initiatives of the CPSU and Soviet Government aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and improving the international situation.

We are confident that the world's peace-loving forces will prevent the slide toward a nuclear catastrophe and will safeguard peace and security all over the world.

At this significant time when the DRA and the USSR are celebrating the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation between our countries, we express to the fraternal Soviet people, the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and you personally, dear comrades, most sincere and good wishes of happiness, prosperity and new successes in the building of a society of supreme justice and humanity and in the defense of peace and people's sacred right to peace on earth.

May the inviolable friendship between the DRA and USSR peoples strengthen, live forever, and develop!

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

GOSPLAN'S BAYBAKOV RECEIVES DRA PLANNING CHIEF

PM051053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 2 December N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received S. Mangal, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee.

During their warm and friendly talk there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the development of economic cooperation and mutual relations in the field of planning activity between the USSR and the DRA.

INDIA 'DENOUNCES' U.S. INDIAN OCEAN PRESENCE

LD031258 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 3 TASS -- India resolutely denounces the escalation of the Pentagon's military presence in the Indian Ocean and the U.S. actions directed at destabilising the situation in this region. The Indian Minister for External Relations, P.V. Narasimha Rao, replying to questions by members of Parliament, stressed that the establishment and constant expansion of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean, including the U.S. naval and airbase in Diego Garcia, give rise to concern.

The minister stressed that the United States considerably increased the number of its combat ships in the Indian Ocean over the past two months. The Indian Government, he said, reiterated that developments of this sort tell upon the security of the littoral countries and pose a threat to peace and stability in the region. The minister also stressed that India protested to the United States over the planned shipments of harpoon sea-based cruise missiles to Pakistan. He pointed out that the government supports the idea of proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone in line with the 1971 U.N. resolution.

USSR CONGRATUALATES LAOS ON LPDR NATIONAL DAY

Party, State Greetings

PM021044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secertary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council:

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people send to you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme Poeple's Council, the LPDR Goverment, and the fraternal Lao people warm greetings and cordial congratulations on the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

The victory of the 1975 national-democratic revolution created favorable conditions for building a new society in Laos. In the 8 years that have elapsed the Lao people, under the leadership of their tried and tested political vanguard the LPRP, have achieved considerable successes in building the foundations of socialism in the country. Soviet people are confident that the Lao people, inspired by the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, will successfully implement the targets of the 5-year plan for the LPDR's social and economic development for 1981-1985, set by the Third LPRP Congress, defend the revolution's gains, and resolve the complex tasks of building socialism on Lao soil.

Consistently pursuing a principled foreign policy, the LPDR has deservedly earned high international prestige. In the current tense situation caused by the policy of the most reactionary U.S. circles, your country is making its own contribution to the struggle to secure lasting peace and detente and to strengthen socialism's positions in the international arena. In close unity with the SRV and the PRK, the LPDR actively opposes the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism and advocates the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

We note with a feeling of profound satisfaction that relations between the Soviet Union and the LPDR are developing successfully in the most varied spheres on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. With every passing year, cooperation between our countries in the resolution of tasks of socialist and communist building and in the struggle for peace and social progress is becoming ever closer.

On the LPDR's national holiday, we wish you, dear comrades, and all Lao working people further successes and achievements in building a new society and enhancing the Lao working people's well-being, happiness, and prosperity.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

Ustinov Greets Counterpart

PM021400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Khamtai Siphandon, Lao minister of national defense:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I cordially congratulate you and all servicemen of the Lao Peoples Army on the national holiday -- the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The victory of the 1975 national democratic revolution created favorable conditions for building a new society in Laos. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the other socialist countries, Lao working people have achieved significant successes in fulfilling the decisions of the Third People's Revolutionary Party Congress.

I wish Lao People's Army personnel further successes in strengthening the republic's defense capability.

Communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

USSR RATIFIES CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH PRK

PM050916 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Convention Ratified"]

[Text] By a decree dated 29 November the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified the Consular Convention Between the USSR and the PRK signed in Phnom Penh 22 December 1981.

USSR AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA IVAN SHPEDKO DEAD

BK050833 Hong Kong AFP in English 0707 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 5 (AFP) -- The Soviet ambassador to Indonesia, Ivan Shpedko, died last night from a heart attack in a Jakarta hospital, diplomatic sources said here today. Mr. Shpedko, who was the doyen of the diplomatic cors, was 65 years old.

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI HAS WORKING VISIT IN MOSCOW

Meeting With Gromyko

PM051034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Polish foreign minister, was on a short working visit in Moscow 2 December.

Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, and Stefan Olszowski held a meeting, in whose course they discussed some topical international problems and questions pertaining to Soviet-Polish cooperation.

The sides strongly condemned the militaristic course of the U.S. Administration and of the NATO countries acting in concert with it, pointed to the dangerous consequences stemming from it to the destinies of peace, above all, to peace in Europe.

It was pointed out that under the conditions of a deterioration of the international situation in connection with the start of deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in the territory of the FRG, Britain and Italy, Yuriy Andropov's statement of November 24 is of exceptional significance.

The sides have pointed out the constructive character of the Soviet Union's stand set forth in the statement and at the same time noted that the whole responsibility for the present situation rests with the U.S. Administration and the NATO states, which have given their consent to the deployment of missiles in their territory. The measures taken by the USSR and the other socialist countries in answer to the attempts by the United States and its allies at upsetting in their favor the prevailing equilibrium of forces are of strong character and serve as a serious warning to the governments of those countries.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that voices can be heard in the West claiming that the Soviet Union is prepared to resume the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons, despite the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe. He pointed out that, as Yuriy Andropov said, the Soviet Union will be prepared to do so, should the United States and the other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation, which existed prior -- precisely prior -- to the commencement of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe.

Stefan Olszowski stressed that the Polish People's Republic totally supports the Soviet Union's measures directed at ensuring its security and that of all the countries of the socialist community. In face of the growing military threat from NATO, Poland considers the strengthening of the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which is a reliable guarantor of its just state borders, to be the main objective of its foreign policy.

The sides have condemned the brutal U.S. attack against Grenada, the occupation of that country and the arbitrary rule and violence perpetrated against its people. They have also demanded an end to the armed provocations against Nicaragua, blackmail and threats against Cuba.

Concern has been expressed over the explosive situation in the Middle East and especially the tragic situation in Lebanon as a result of the U.S.-Israeli aggression.

It has been pointed out that the setting up of a U.S.-Israeli joint military political committee is directed at ensuring imperialist hegemony in that region and constitutes a serious threat to the cause of peace and security.

Both sides have expressed profound gratification with the progressive development of Soviet-Polish relations in various fields, the successful implementation of the important agreements reached during the visit of the Polish party and government delegation to the Soviet Union and in the course of the meeting between Yuriy Andropov and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The meeting, which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, has confirmed the full concurrence of views on all issues under discussion.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Stefan Olszowski.

Present at the luncheon were Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolai Talyzin, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials as well as Polish Ambassador to the USSR Stanislaw Kociolek and the persons accompanying Stefan Olszowski. On the same day S. Olszowski left for home. B.I. Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy foreign minister, other officials, and Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek were among those seeing him off.

2 Dec Departure

LD021908 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, December 2, TASS -- Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, left Moscow for home today. He stayed here on a brief working visit.

Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and Stefan Olszowski had a conversation during which they discussed some pressing international problems and issues pertaining to Soviet-Polish cooperation.

USSR, POLAND SIGN COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

PM021504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the rubric "Facets of Cooperation": "In Common Interests"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Nov -- Important new agreements have been signed in Warsaw. They provide for cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland in the construction of the Kobrin-Brest-Warsaw gas pipeline and the USSR's participation in completing the construction of the following metallurgical projects in Poland: four coke oven batteries, a shop for the heat treatment of rails at the Katowice metallurgical combine, and a curved section shop at the Pokoj metallurgical plant. In addition, agreements have been signed on specialization and production sharing in the spheres of electrical engineering, motor vehicle building, and heavy machine building and on scientific and technical cooperation in solving problems of fuel and energy conservation.

Commenting on these agreements, the Polish press notes that they are a new and important stage in further strengthening Polish-Soviet economic cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance.

"The agreements signed," TRYBUNA LUDU,writes, "serve not only the solution of our current problems but also define the prospects for the further development of economic ties with our largest trade partner...They will consolidate the process of the stabilization of Poland's economy [Otechestvennaya ekonomika], promote the national economy's orientation toward the socialist countries, and will also assist in overcoming the difficulties caused by discrimination on the part of the United States."

The press gives special attention to the agreement on the construction of the Kobrin-Brest-Warsaw gas pipeline, which will make possible a significant increase in gas deliveries from the USSR to Poland. This, in turn -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes -- will improve the provision of raw materials for the chemical industry and primarily the enterprises producing artificial fertilizers.

The mass media note that the agreements signed are evidence of the further development of specialization and production sharing between our countries and serve to strengthen the entire socialist community. In this respect, great significance attaches to the coordination of 1986-1990 national economic plans, to the expanding direct contacts between ministries, departments, and individual enterprises and organizations, and to the mutual exchange of their experience and achievements.

The agreements signed in Warsaw, according to the conclusion drawn by the TRYBUNA LUDU commentator, will provide a new boost to the all-round development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and will serve to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the entire community of socialist countries.

JARUZELSKI AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR USSR POLICIES

LD041412 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, December 4, TASS -- Socialist Poland fully supports the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which consistently upholds the cause of peace and is a reliable guarantor of the inviolability of Poland's state borders. A statement to this effect was made by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at a celebration meeting at the town of Zabrze on the occasion of the Miners' Day.

We have received with understanding the approval the statement of November 24 by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, giving a clear characteristics of the alarming military-political situation, which shaped in the world, and stressing that the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community will take all the necessary measures to ensure their security.

We highly value the USSR's readiness to return to the constructive proposals it put forward earlier in the field of disarmament should the USA and its allies renounce the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Poland has the political and moral right to declare for international security and peace more than the states on whose territory not a single bomb has ever fallen, and whose leaders could see shell explosions only on the screen of a cinema. Poland has for almost four decades taken an active part in the efforts to ensure detente. It was one of the initiators of convening a conference on security and cooperation in Europe, put forward numerous proposals directed at strengthening peace; at the present time, Poland has become a target of all sorts of malicious attacks by the imperialist states, including economic sanctions.

But the Washington administration has miscalculated: Missiles can be targeted on Poland, but she cannot be put on her knees. The Polish Government will act as is required by the dignity and pride of its people.

Over the past period we have again convinced ourselves of the significance of the ideas of internationalism and reliability of the socialist community, Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out. This has been once again confirmed by the economic and scientific-technical agreements recently concluded with the USSR, which are highly useful and promising. Poland's fruitful cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries has assumed a large scale. Fresh impulses have been given to it as a result of the meetings between the Polish leadership and the latter's party and state leaders.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES MSZMP'S ACZEL; TALKS HELD

PM021446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] G. Aczel, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited Moscow 27 through 30 November with a group of MSZMP Central Committee senior officials at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of ideological activity. Meetings and talks were held at the USSR Ministry of Culture, the CPSU Central Committee Culture and Science and Educational Institutions Sections, the USSR state Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

G. Aczel was received at the CPSU Central Committee by K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, there was a broad exchange of work experience in realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress and of subsequent plenums of the two parties' central committees in the spheres of ideology, science, culture, education, and mass political work. Practical questions of further deepening cooperation in these spheres between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the USSR and Hungary in the light of the accords reached at the talks between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, and J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, during the Hungarian party and government delegation's visit to the Soviet Union in July of this year were also discussed.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

RYABOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN TRADE MINISTER PUNGAN

PM021341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Talks Held"]

[Text] A conversation was held on 30 November between Ya.P. Ryabov Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and V. Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Questions of Soviet-Romanian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON MISSILES

LD031036 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- The course of President Reagan is none other than an attempt at declaring a war on the natural historical development. The course of spearheading against the entire socialist community and at the same time against individual socialist countries. Washington's so-called differentiated approach to different socialist countries has been prompted by purely tactical manoeuvres. This has been stated in an interview with the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs.

We in Czechoslovakia hold: In order to successfully struggle against such policy, it is essential to rally still more, to coordinate and intensify all efforts of the socialist community.

In the conditions when attempts are being stepped up to disrupt the tranquil life of the peoples, there has arisen a necessity to start preparatory work on the soil of Czechoslovakia and the GDR for deployment of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation, Bohuslav Chnoupek goes on. This is being done to prevent the USA and NATO from upsetting the strategic balance and stability in Europe and the world and from achieving military superiority. Czechoslovakia fully supports the statement of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the measures which are set out in it and which are aimed at preventing an upsetting of the military and strategic balance existing in the world.

This has been stated by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Those who lightmindedly talk about "monopoly" on a first nuclear strike should today come to ponder in a particularly serious way over the fact that the missile challenge will not remain unanswered. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia together with the other countries of the socialist community have brought and bring forward a whole number of new proposals aimed at delaying the negative development of the international situation.

This is indicated by Yuriy Andropov's speeches as well as by the peace initiatives proclaimed at the January meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The initiatives were creatively supplemented at the meeting of the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries in Moscow in June. The new initiatives contain many important proposals aimed at condemning a nuclear war, at eliminating nuclear arms, at reducing military spending, at ending the deadly race, at bringing about military detente in Europe and at solving other serious international problems.

SFRY REPUBLIC DAY RECEPTION HELD IN MOSCOW

AU021200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0335 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 30 Nov (TANJUG) -- Last night, Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslavia's ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception on the occasion of the Day of the Republic and the 40th anniversary of the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia. Among the more than 1,000 officials attending the reception were: Bally Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Army General Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Fleet Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, commander of foreign affairs; and other high figures of the Soviet Union's political and cultural, and public life.

Many former members of the Red Army units that participated in the battles for Belgrade's liberation were also at the reception.

Tonight in the Moscow Television's "Vremya" main political information program, Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, spoke on the significance of the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia. He pointed out among other things that the decisions of the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia predetermined and founded the principles of Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policies in the postwar period, the period to the present time.

BULGARIA'S KUBADINSKI ON USSR SECURITY MEASURES

LD041404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Report by Anatoliy Naymushin, Radio Moscow correspondent in Bulgaria; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] At crowded meeting, the working people of Bulgaria unanimously approved and support the measures of the Soviet Government to guarantee the USSR's and the entire socialist community's security, announced in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. At the microphone is Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

[Kubadinski, in Bulgarian fading into translation] The statement by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet is a fair and timely warning to the warmongers, says Comrade Kubadinski. It is a worthy answer to the attempts to violate the balance of military forces in Europe and the world. It is fresh evidence of the consistency, wisdom, and love of peace of Soviet foreign policy. The imperialist war strategists should listen to the voice of reason and well realize how their peoples and all mankind are threatened by the implementation of the plans to deploy the new U.S. missiles in Europe. All progressive people of the earth are coming out against the threat of war, for the sake of peace and salvation of mankind, Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, said in conclusion.

USSR OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TURKISH POLICY

NC020814 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 27 Nov 83 p 4

[Interview with Vasiliy Safronchuk, chief of the Middle East Countries Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, by MILLIYET correspondent Mehmet Ali Birand in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] Question: How do you assess Turkey's policy toward the Soviet Union? Is Ankara pursuing a provocative, aggressive, moderate, or dignified policy toward you?

Answer: It is better for me to explain Soviet policy to you. This policy can be summed up as follows: Nonintervention in internal affairs and maintenance of good-neighborly relations. There have been successes as well as failures in our mutual relations. There are some unresolved problems, but relations are developing. Naturally, we are watching with anxiety the increasing activities of the United States in Turkey, such as the construction of new bases, particularly the Mus and Erzurum bases envisaged by the mutual agreement memorandum.

Question: Do you view these bases as a menace?

Answer: These bases naturally do not make a positive contribution to our relations. We have received official assurances from the Turkish Government that these bases are not directed against us. Therefore, cannot one ask a very normal question: If these bases are not against us, then whom are they against?

Question: Yes, but you, too, are constructing bases in Bulgaria, for example, without any objections from Turkey. Is it not normal for Turkey to assume certain obligations as a member of NATO?

Answer: Isn't this approach an indirect admission that the bases are directed against us? The aim of our policy is absolutely defensive, not aggressive. Moreover, we have no bases in Bulgaria. We only have a defense cooperation agreement. The forces on our territory are not directed against Turkey. We expect Turkey to maintain the same approach.

Question: Do you mean to say that Turkey is pursuing a provocative policy toward you?

Answer: No. That is not what I mean. Nevertheless, we cannot maintain an indifferent attitude toward activities on Turkish soil. A third country, the United States, is constructing bases very close to our borders which, according to the press, are going to be used by the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. The RDF has been set up for intervention in the Soviet Union and the Middle East.

Question: Are you under the impression that the United States can use Turkey as a springboard? In other words, do you think that the United States can use Turkey the way it used Iran during the reign of the shah?

Answer: No, I can't go that far. We enjoy normal relations with Turkey. Your government has given assurances on this issue, too. Generally speaking, I cannot define Turkey's policy as provocative. But I can at least say that your present policy has permitted certain activities in Turkey which create anxiety in the Soviet Union.

Question: In the event that these bases are used by the RDF, would our relations be affected, and what would your reaction be?

Answer: Such a development would affect not only us but also the policies of the Middle East countries, which know that the RDF will be used against them. The statement made by Honorable Bayulken [Turkish national defense minister] in Washington the other day in which he said that Turkey could extend some facilities to the peace force in Lebanon has been interpreted here as a slight change in your policy on this matter. Subsequently the Foreign Ministry has issued a statement. Do you think a change has occurred?

Question: No. I know that Turkmen is very sensitive about this matter and that Turkey has no intention of extending any support either to the RDF or to the Middle East peace force. As far as I can see, Turkey is acting very cautiously toward the Soviet Union. However, it should not be forgotten that, after all, Turkey is a member of NATO.

Answer: I cannot say that Turkey is not taking into consideration the sensitivity of the Soviet Union. Some aspects of your policies are very positive. Turkey did not take part in the hysteria displayed in the so-called South Korean airliner incident. Ankara assessed the incident realistically. This has created a positive impression on the Soviet people and Government. Some of the aspects of your policies are positive and realistic, but others are disturbing.

Question: I now wish to broach the Armenian question, which bothers the Turkish public considerably, which causes great sensitivity, suspicion, and worry in Turkey, and which poisons Turkish-Soviet relations. The Soviet Government as well as the Soviet press pretended complete ignorance right from the start of the Armenian assassinations. Not once has the Soviet press reported the assassination of a Turkish diplomat or has the Soviet Government officially expressed its sympathy to Turkey. This has created the impression in Turkey that you are sympathetic toward these assassinations. On the other hand, the Armenian SSR has been very actively accusing Turkey of massacre. This gives the impression that the Soviet Union is pursuing a dual policy, which means that while the central government is on the one hand maintaining silence, on the other hand it is condoning what Soviet Armenia is doing. Can you explain your stand on this matter?

Answer: Our position is extremely clear. We oppose any form of individual terrorism whether it comes from the Armenians or from anyone else. We oppose terrorist movement. We do not accept terrorism being used against innocent people for political purposes. We have always opposed terrorism ever since Lenin's time.

Question: Which acts do you rate as terrorism? One of the points that separate you from the West is that you define different groups as terrorists. As far as you are concerned, Fatah is waging a war of independence, while the West looks upon it as a terrorist organization.

Answer: We do not describe only those who try to liberate their land, achieve independence, and terminate occupation as terrorists. For instance, the Palestinians are not terrorists. They are trying to retrieve their land and their rights. The same thing can be said of the Irish Republican Army. We do not approve of any of those who do not fall within this definition; in other words, those who murder diplomats and innocent people, or who violate international law and order, irrespective of whether they are Armenians or not. These are acts of individual terror. We condemn those countries which fail to prevent terrorism and similar acts.

Question: On the 31st of the month [not specified] your official news agency TASS in its English-language bulletin, characterized the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) as a terrorist organization. Do you then consider that ASALA falls within the category of individual terrorists?

Answer: We oppose all terroristic acts directed at innocent people. Only the acts by independence movements are not acts of terrorism.

Question: Do you consider the Armenian activities as an independence movement?

Answer: If you are referring to our Armenian republic, they have obtained independence and the right to rule themselves. They have their own state. I cannot see any political, social, or any other reason why they should be involved in any act of terrorism. I cannot, of course, talk for Armenians in other countries. We do not approve of the way they act, and the Soviet Union cannot be held responsible for such acts. We have never supported them. Occasionally the Turkish press carries reports to the effect that Soviet Armenia or the Soviet Union is behind this kind of terrorism. I can tell you with full authority that this is absolutely wrong. We have absolutely nothing to do with these things.

Question: Can you make a similar categorical statement to the effect that the Soviet Union is not at all connected with, or that it does not extend any moral support whatsoever to, ASALA, which maintains camps in Syria, a very close ally of yours?

Answer: Whether it is ASALA or any other organization, and no matter how good its aim and reasons may be, we oppose individual terrorism. We support those who are engaged in a liberation struggle, not in individual terrorism. We are motivated by these principles and we do not like being stigmatized. It is wrong for the Turkish press to write and argue that the Soviet Union or Soviet Armenia is behind these acts of terrorism.

Question: How then can Soviet Armenia so strongly criticize and accuse Turkey of massacres, even if only verbally, when you as the Central Government pretend not to be aware of these criticisms and accusations? Why do you prefer to remain silent when Turkish ambassadors and diplomats are being murdered? This is what I would like to find out.

Answer: You cannot find a single report in the Soviet Armenian press supporting individual terrorism. I was interested enough to examine facts. I have been unable to trace even one single report. You cannot give me a single concrete example. As a single concrete example, the Turkish press months ago quoted certain sentences carried by APN for the purpose of publicizing Armenia. A Turkish paper reported that we had argued whether a massacre had taken place. I sent for the APN report immediately. It referred to the history of Armenia, dwelling on certain events on certain dates, without attempting any comment. In that report, the word MASSACRE [last word capitalized] did not occur even once. If you find such a report containing the term massacre, bring it and show it to me. I have been unable to find one. I am not talking to you about things that every Armenian citizen may think, say, or write. There are scholars and scientists who may interpret certain events in a different way. I am now talking about the official policy of the Soviet Union. Mr Birand, don't forget that like the Turks, the Armenians, too, are a very proud and emotional people. You may not like certain things they say. However, you should not take such statements by individuals too seriously. It is the official policy that is important.

Question: The Turkish public expects you to take a concrete step toward proving openly that you officially condemn Armenian terrorism.

Answer: I know what you mean. I will consider this carefully. You must have observed that we have never accused Turkey of massacring the Armenians. Whereas, if you examine the British and French press, from those days, you will see that Enver was criticized for massacring the Armenians.

Question: The Soviet Union uses the Aegean Sea as much as Turkey and Greece do. But these two countries are in serious disagreement over this sea. How would you face the possibility of Greece extending its territorial waters to 12 miles?

Answer: You must know that there is an international treaty on this matter according to which Greece has the right to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles. But Turkey has not signed this treaty, and it argues that the treaty is invalid. It does not hide the reaction it would show to such a possibility. This leads to a dispute. We look at it as a bilateral issue. We cannot interfere, we cannot intervene. Our supporting either Greece or Turkey is out of the question.

Question: I understand what you are saying, but wouldn't the Soviet Union, which uses the Aegean so frequently and which is a major power in the area, be most concerned if a change occurred in the status of this sea or in the international waters?

Answer: Naturally it would be concerned. But the two countries, with which we are on friendly terms, should show greater concern. This is a dispute which these two countries should get together and resolve. We cannot disclose our attitude before Turkey and Greece get together and solve their differences. Interfering with other countries' internal affairs in against our policy. You have a viewpoint in this respect. We respect it. Both countries must get together and solve the issue. Why should we intervene? If you come to us today and ask us to support your position, Greece will do the same tomorrow. What will happen then?

Question: Recently another issue has cropped up. That is the Limnos issue. Greece wants to change the status of this island and militarize it. It is trying to bring this about within the framework of NATO. How would you react to changing its status and the militarization of the Greek islands?

Answer: No matter where it is or which one it is, we oppose the militarization of the islands if it is going to lead to the increase of tension. This too is a factor that brings Turkey and Greece face to face. Both sides advance varying positions on the Limnos question. It is up to them to find a settlement.

Question: Greece has for some time now been trying to bring about the formation of a "second NATO line of defense" which would include the Greek islands in the Aegean. The idea behind it is to change the status of these islands and make their militarization possible. Although NATO has not yet fully supported the idea, it does not hide its sympathy for it. How is this approach assessed by the Soviet Union?

Answer: If this approach restricts the right of free passage, it means international treaties will be violated. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the militarization of the Greek islands by NATO would mean that they are being militarized against the Soviet Union. NATO is an organization solely set up against us. For this reason, we sternly condemn military activities on the Greek islands.

Question: In the course of Foreign Minister Turkmen's official visit last year, Gromyko had said that the Soviet Union would support any settlement acceptable to both sides. A translation was made in English. The word used was translated as "justice." The true meaning of that word in Russian is "just, fair" (hakli).

Question: The strongest aspect of the Turkish-Soviet relations was the economic relations. Trade which formerly was handled according to the exchange of goods agreement, has now developed into a free currency exchange system. According to the latest figures, trade has dropped almost 50 percent. Why?

Answer: In fact, estimates proved to be wrong. We faced a drop where we expected an increase. When the barter system turned into a free currency, both sides began to be more careful. You have particularly behaved more reservedly. You have been buying less goods -- at least less than our expectations -- in order to preserve your balance of payments.

Question: Apparently, when we stopped buying, you stopped buying also.

Answer: We have to be cautious about our balance of payments. We made several suggestions to you. But there does not seem to be any tangible activity.

Question: In reality, we have many products that the Soviet Union could buy from us. We are so close to you. We grow the best citrus fruit in the world. But you go to countries in North Africa for your citrus fruit. You never approach us for it.

Answer: No, we only had lemons shipped to us.

Question: I think the latest development was the laying of the natural gas pipeline. The matter was first suggested by Prime Minister Ulusu. Where does this matter stand?

Answer: We do have a project for selling natural gas to Turkey. The matter is still being discussed. Turkey has invited a Soviet committee to [Ankara]. The committee will study the situation. One could say, we are still in the initial stages.

FRANCE TO ESTABLISH 'RAPID ACTION FORCES'

ID41612 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Paris December 4 TASS -- France's National Defence Ministry has prepared a draft on modernizing its land troops. Charles Hernu, national defence minister, has made it clear in his statement that the plan gives top priority to establishing so-called "rapid action forces", designated for combat operations outside French territory.

It is planned to increase the overall numerical strength of the new units, whose deployment will be completed in 1984, to 47,000 men. These forces will compromise, in particular, airborne, infantry and armoured detachments, as well as a number of special units. The rapid action forces will get 240 helicopters and advanced missile systems. Detachments from the new forces have already been sent to the so-called "Multinational Forces" stationed in Lebanon by the United States and other Western countries. They are also part of the French Expedition Corps in Chad.

Experts express the opinion that the new corps is being patterned after the American "Rapid Deployment Forces" used by the Pentagon for the performance of gendarme functions in various parts of the world and for suppressing national liberation movements.

Charles Hernu made it clear the National Defence Ministry's plans also envisage partipation of the French rapid action forces in combat operations of the Western Europe-based NATO ground troops.

According to press reports, this possibility was taken into account in the military programmes drafted by NATO strategists despite the fact that France withdrew from NATO's military structure in 1966.

The draft includes also several measures directed at modernizing the nuclear forces of the French troops. It is planned, in particular, to deploy new tactical nuclear missiles "Gades" with a range of 350 kilometres. They will replace the missile systems "Pluton".

LE FIGARO CITED ON NEW FRENCH MISSILE

PM021425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent I. Schchedrov dispatch: "Yield -- Eight Hiroshimas"]

[Text] Paris, 1 Dec -- According to LE FIGARO, the latest French strategic nuclear weapon -- the M-4 missile -- is equipped with six nuclear warheads with a total yield of 150 kilotons, which is approximately equal to eight American atomic "babies" of the type dropped on Hiroshima. The M-4, the newspaper explains, is the first multiple-warhead strategic missile in the West of non-American manufacture. It is capable of hitting "enemy" targets with great accuracy at distances of up to 4,000 km. Until now, according to LE FIGARO, the government has kept secret the information on the successfully conducted tests of the M-4.

The new multiple-warhead strategic missiles, LE FIGARO reports, will be installed not only on the sixth French nuclear-powered submarine, which is under construction, but also on the other five the French Navy already has.

HESELTINE STATEMENT 'COMPLETE LACK OF LOGIC'

LD042354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] London, 4 Dec (TASS) -- Correspondent Sergey Terekhov reports: Michael Heseltine, the British secretary of defense, to whom the Conservative government gave the task of organizing a propaganda campaign against the participants in the antiwar movement in the country, once again aimed a coarse attack against them.

In connection with the annual Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament conference now taking place in Sheffield, the head of the military department circulated a special statement in which he claimed that the decisive antiwar speeches made by members of this mass public organization were due, as it were, to "infiltration of extreme leftist elements in its ranks." Following the secretary's logic, these "elements" include the majority of the country's population which, according to the latest opinion polls, does not condone the militarist policy of the Conservatives.

As for the conclusions contained in the statement, in general they suffer from a complete lack of logic. For instance, Heseltine asserts that the demand of the movement members that the American cruise missiles be removed from British soil and then all United States and NATO nuclear bases there be liquidated "threatens the success of the talks on disarmament and reducing international tension."

Similar statements from the British secretary of defense have become habitual here and no one finds them sensational. It is generally recognized that they repeat almost word for word the stock propagandist phrases of the present Washington leaders.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM HITS U.S. ACTIONS IN UN MESSAGE

LD041513 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus December 4 TASS -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, has sent an urgent message to the United Nations secretary-general and the Security Council president in connection with the bombing by American aircraft of Syrian troop positions in the region of northern Al-Matn in Lebanon, in which two Syrian servicemen died and ten were seriously wounded. This aggressive operation, says the message, transmitted by the SANA news agency, graphically exposes the political objectives of the U.S. designs in the region and confirms that the presence of the American Armed Forces in Lebanon and the eastern Mediterranean is directed at undermining the independence and sovereignty of the states situated in that region. The military actions by the United States and Israel, the message says, pose a threat to internatonal peace and security. The message expresses the hope that the world body will adopt appropriate measures to curb the aggressive policies pursued by the United States in Lebanon and the Middle East.

SYRIA DOWNS 3 U.S. PLANES, 'TENSION' RISES

PM051100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents R. Moseyev and D. Zelenin: "Lebanon: U.S. Bomber Raid"]

[Text] Damascus, 4 Dec -- This morning, with the fires still burning after Israeli aircraft's barbaric bombing of peaceful Lebanese population centers, U.S. aircraft took to the air above Lebanon. Sowing death and destruction, they attacked peaceful cities and villages again. This is said in a statement by an official representatives of the Syrian Armed Forces broadcast on Damascus radio this morning. It reports, in part, that several squadrons of fighter-bombers from the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" attacked positions of the Syrian troops, members of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, in the vicinity of Dahr al-Baydar, Hammana and Kfar Salwan. Syrian air defense installations repulsed the attackers, shooting down 3 U.S. aircraft, One of the pilots, the Syrian Army spokesman's report says, was taken prisoner. So Washington, while bleating hypocritically about peace and stability, has crudely violated the existing ceasefire, thus committing yet another bloody crime against the Arabs.

The local press sees these criminal acts as direct armed interference on the Arab peoples' affairs. All the papers regard the escalation of tension as the result of Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's talks in the United States and the agreement reached on the further development of military-political cooperation between Israel and Washington.

At this anxious time the people of Syria and its Armed Forces are displaying great composure and vigilance and are ready to defend the country against the U.S. and Israeli military's aggressive, expansionist impulses.

'Courageous Resistance' Shown

LD041354 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus December 4 TASS -- American fighter-bombers based on aircraft carriers off the coast of Lebanon bombed in the morning today positions of the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

The statement by an official Syrian military spokesman, transmitted by the SANA agency, says that the Syrian air defenses brought down three American aircraft, which fell in Dahr al-Baydar, Kfar Silwan and Hammana areas. One pilot was taken prisoner.

Beirut December 4 TASS -- The Lebanese patriots are continuing their courageous resistance to the Israeli aggressors. Yesterday a group of guerrillas made a raid against an Israeli patrol north of the town of Sayda. The interventionists suffered losses in manpower and material.

Mass actions of the population against the Israeli occupation are continuing in south Lebanon. A sit-down strike was held in the town of Sayda. The strikers demanded immediate withdrawal of the interventionist troops from the Lebanese territory. A tense situation remains in the capital. The Beirut international airport has been closed for five days now.

As the local press reports, as a result of yesterday's bombing by the Israeli aircraft of Sofar and Bhamdun areas in central Lebanon there are killed and injured among the civilian population.

Israeli and U.S. Air Force raids are directly linked in political circles with the results of the Israeli prime minister's visit to Washington, in whose course, as was reported, questions were discussed of "coordinated military actions" in the Middle East.

London December 4 TASS -- In the course of Shamir's recent visit to the USA a secret agreement was reached on joint American-Israeli military actions against Syria, the newspaper OBSERVER said. It points to the possibility of a massive Israeli air strike against the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Stationed in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

LEBANON'S AL-WAZZAN CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS

LD051223 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports: U.S. interventionist forces have taken practical steps to carry out a plan of aggression which was drawn up during the recent visit of Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir to Washington. More than two dozen American Corsair and Intruder strike planes yesterday took off from the aircraft-carriers "Eisenhower" and "Independence" and left in the direction of Lebanese mountainous areas. Several minutes later Lebanese radio stations reported a bandit raid by the U.S. carrier-based aircraft on peaceful Lebanese populated localities and positions of national patriotic forces and the Syrian contingent of the pan-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The air pirates destroyed dwellings, roads and power transmission lines and caused civilian casualties.

Several hours later the White House staged another criminal operation when U.S. naval ships, concentrated off the Lebanese coast, as well as American M-60 tanks and field guns, deployed in the area of the Beirut international airport, subjected villages in Ash-Shuf and Alayh to a barbarous bombardment. The roar of the cannonade continued till late at night.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan strongly condemned U.S. interference in the home affairs of Lebanon. Muhsin Ibrahim, leader of the Communist Action Organization, declared that yesterday's bandit actions by the U.S. military were a result of a deal between Washington and Tel Aviv which had decided to unleash aggression against the Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian people.

The U.S. intrigues, he emphasized, aimed to foil a political settlement in Lebanon and provoke a civil war in order to thrust U.S.-Israeli terms on the Lebanese authorities. Ibrahim demanded an end to the U.S. and Israeli interference in the affairs of Lebanon and the withdrawal of American and Israeli troops. Former Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, chairman of the National Social Party, Inama Raad and other prominent Lebanese politicians and public figures also denounced the White House sternly.

REAGAN TERMS 'BANDIT RAIDS' AS 'SELF DEFENSE'

LD050735 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 5 TASS -- The United States is going to step up dramatically its military interference in Lebanon. This is the message contained in a statement that was made by President Reagan. He said, in particular, that the American military continents billeted in Lebanon would continue to resort to what he described as "self-defense" measures also in the future. What he meant by those measures were bandit raids like the one staged Sunday by American warplanes on a number of populated localities in Lebanon. According to administration officials, the massive bombing run involved some 30 planes operating from the aircraft-carriers "Independence" and "Kennedy," staying in the immediate proximity of Lebanese shores.

Reagan's claim that the United States was not seeking hostilities in Lebanon and that the mission of the U.S. military was to facilitate the stabilization of the situation in that country sounded truly hypocritical against this background.

U.S. 'BANDIT BOMBING' SHOWS U.S.-ISRAELI ACCORD

LD042311 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2021 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec (TASS) -- The bandit bombing by the U.S. Air Force of the positions of the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab forces for maintaining peace in Lebanon signals the start of implementing the U.S.-Israeli accord on expanding "strategic cooperation". This was admitted in essence by Y. Shamir, the Israeli prime minister. Speaking on an ABC television network program today, he stressed the "common nature of those aims" that are being pursued in Lebanon by the United States and Israel, and expressed "full understanding of the motives" of the raid. As has become known, the raids were carried out on the direct instructions of President Reagan.

In his turn, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State L. Eagleburger unambiguously implied that the U.S. Air Force raids in Lebanon will continue.

PLO'S MAYZAR CONDEMNS U.S.-ISRAELI 'CONSPIRACY'

LD041143 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus December 4 TASS -- Abu Mayzar, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has strongly condemned the strengthening military-political cooperation between the USA and Israel. He stressed in a statement issued here that this conspiracy between the ruling circles of Washington and Tel Aviv is spearheaded against the vital interests of the Arab peoples. The U.S. Administration has again proved to be clearly hostile towards the Palestinian people. It has again proved to be bent on withdrawing the Palestinian problem from the order of the day, using to this end the notorious "Reagan plan" for the Middle East.

Abu Mayzar urged the Arab countries to reach agreement on a common stand for opposing the dangerous U.S.-Israeli collusion.

AL-JUMAYYIL FAILS TO GET PEACE AGREEMENT REVIEW

LD041851 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 4 TASS -- The Reagan administration is hindering in all ways the earliest and fair settlement of the Lebanese crisis. This follows from the results of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's just-ended visit to the United States where he held talks with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency notes that the Lebanese president left Washington without attaining his chief objective -- that of persuading the U.S. Administration to put pressure on Israel and ensure the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, Al-Jumayyil was told in this connection that the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon is the concern of the Lebanese Government itself, and that the United States does not intend to undertake any steps in this direction. Washington thus tried to evade responsibility for Israel's piratic attack on Lebanon undertaken by Tel Aviv with the knowledge and blessing of the United States.

Despite Washington's assurances of its readiness to facilitate the restoration of Lebanon's independence, Amin al-Jumayyil failed to enlist the Reagan administration's consent to review the so-called "Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement." As is known, the agreement was imposed on Lebanon by the United States and Israel, and resulted in the country's actual partitioning and consolidation of the results of the Israeli aggression. Reagan cynically declared that he regards this agreement as the best and realistic basis for settling the situation in Lebanon.

At the same time, Washington insisted during the talks on the continued American military presence in Lebanon. The administration made an attempt to portray the occupation of Lebanese territory by U.S. Marines as a kind of allegiance to the idea of attaining peace in the Middle East. In fact, the military interference is aimed at turning Lebanon into a jumping-off ground from which the United States jointly with its "strategic ally", Israel, could launch fresh aggressive actions against other Arab states.

CAR BOMB EXPLODES IN BEIRUT DISTRICT

LD051204 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 5 TASS -- A car stuffed with explosives has blown up in the Tallat-'Azzat District of Beirut.

According to preliminary data, from 6 to 20 people were killed and about 70 injured. Five buildings were damaged by the explosion.

USTINOV GREETS CUBAN COUNTERPART ON ARMY JUBILEE

PM021406 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Minister

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I am sending to you and all Cuban servicemen a combat greeting and heartfelt congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the Cuban FAR.

Under conditions where the situation in the Caribbean has worsened through the fault of U.S. imperialism, the Cuban people and thier servicemen are demonstrating a lofty vigilance and constant readiness to defend their revolutionary gains.

We note with profound satisfaction that the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Cuban peoples and armies are continuing to strengthen and develop for the good of the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish all FAR personnel great new successes in combat and political training in the interests of further strengthening their motherland's defense capability and of ensuring peaceful conditions for the building of socialism.

Communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

SOKOLOV, YEPISHEV ATTEND CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM021630 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] On 1 December R.M. Cervantes Aguilera, military, naval, and air attache at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

At the recepiton were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, and representatives of the public.

R. Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, attended.

RYABOV RECEIVES CUBA COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

PM021344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Talks Held"]

[Text] A meeting was held on 30 November between Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and H.R. Llompart, president fo the cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Questions of Soviet-Cuban economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA REJECTS TALKS WITH REBELS

LD042353 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 4 Dec (TASS) -- D. Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Council of the Government of Nicaragua, has categorically rejected the possibility of talks with the counter-revolutionary gangs, which are armed and financed by the Reagan administration. The other day, President Reagan's special representative in Central America, R. Stone, made public on behalf of the "leaders" of the counterrevolutionary groups the "conditions" on which they would "agree to enter into talks and ending the war."

Speaking at a press conference on his return from Peru, D. Ortega said the Nicaraguan Government had nothing to discuss with mercenary bands brought together by the United States and run by the CIA. Any attempt to push Nicaragua into talks with the counter-revolutionaries is directed against the national interests of the republic. The Nicaraguan leader underscored the resolve of his country's people to repel the intervention being prepared by the United States, which has surrounded Nicaragua with warships and which is goading the reactionary militarists of Central America into aggressive actions against it.

U.S. Attempt at 'Blackmail'

LD022227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Washington has undertaken a new attempt to blackmail the Government of Nicaragua. Stone, President Reagan's special representative in Central America, and ringleaders of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, at a meeting in Panama in the last few days, stated their readiness to start talks with the Sandinistas to stop the war. The conditions for this are the virtual liquidation of the achievements of the revolution and the reestablishment of former regimes in the countries [as heard]. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister d'Escoto confirmed: We will not start talks again with mercenaries who are carrying out murders every day on our land. Our internal affairs cannot be the subject of talks.

U.S. POLICY ON HONDURAS, NICARAGUA CONTRASTED

LD022351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Report by U.S. correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] The following two reports have come out of Washington on the same day. A government delegation from Honduras has arrived in the American capital for talks with representatives of the U.S. Administration. Questions concerning the further expansion of American military and economic assistance to Honduras will be reviewed during these talks. And the second report: The White House has forbidden the State Department to issue an entry visa to the United States for the Nicaraguan interior minister. He was due to meet representatives of the U.S. Congress to discuss possible ways to stabilizing the situation in Central America.

Both these reports show that the White House still does not want to resolve the problems of Central America by political means, as is proposed by the Nicaraguan Government. Events show that the U.S. Administration plans to continue to carry out a policy of diktat and aggression in that region.

Its main aim is to overthrow the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua, which is not to the liking of Washington. Regimes obedient to the United States, such as that in Honduras, are used for this. In the current year alone American military assistance to that regime has already amounted to almost $40 million. But evidently this has turned out to be insufficient. THE NEW YORK TIMES newspapers has reported that the Honduran delegation that has arrived in Washington plans to request that military deliveries from the United States in the next few years be increased to $300 million.

U.S. EMPLOYING 'NAZI' METHODS IN GRENADA

LD041418 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Georgetown, December 4, TASS -- According to latest reports from Saint Georges, tensions in Grenada continue running high. U.S. troops have until now failed to suppress completely the courageous resistance of the Grenadian patriots. According to evidence by eyewitnesses, the guerrillas have the support of the peaceful population. In an attempt to break the morale of the Grenadian people, the occupiers held last week dangerous exercises with the use of anti-tank guns and rockets. As Guyana radio said, rockets flew over the residential neighbourhoods on the outskirts of the capital towards the town of Mahoot near Saint Georges.

According to a Guyana radio report, to quell resistance in the island, the military administration decided to revive a method of combatting guerrillas, which was once used by the German Nazis. They announced a 500-dollar "award" for finding "Cuban or Soviet weapons," for "reporting or capturing" each "Cuban." This method pursues two aims: first, to widen the anti-communist, anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban propaganda campaign in Grenada, and second, to try by means of this campaign to isolate Grenadian resistance fighters from the rest of the country's people.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH COLOMBIA

PM050919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Colombia-USSR: Program Signed"]

[Text] Bogota, 1 Dec -- A program for cultural and scientific exchanges between the USSR and Colombia in 1984 was signed here. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo noted the great significance of this program for the development of bilateral cooperation in various spheres.

TASS REPORTS VENEZUELAN ELECTION RESULTS

LD050604 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Caracas, December 5, TASS -- Jaime Lusinchi from the Democratic Action Party -- the leading opposition party of Venezuela -- has been elected president of that country for 1984-1988. About 50 per cent of electors cast their votes for him at the elections last Sunday. By the number of votes received, he is followed by the representative of the Social-Christian Party Rafael Caldera.

The power will be transferred to the new head of state next February.

FRG SPOKESMAN: ANDROPOV TO RESUME DUTIES

LD031510 Hamburg DPA in German 1456 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Hamburg, 3 Dec (DPA) -- Government spokesman Peter Boenisch has told BILD AM SONNTAG that he has information that Soviet state and party leader Yuriy Andropov will probably be able to resume his official duties next week. Boenisch told the newspaper: "The Federal Government has information that, happily, the health of Soviet General Secretary Andropov has improved. The Soviets have told me that Andropov will probably resume his official duties on 10 December."

Andropov has been absent recently from public events and has also canceled scheduled trips.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO HOLDS SESSION

PM051047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its routine session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed a number of issues pertaining to the country's domestic and foreign policy.

Proposals by the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU for developing the team form of labor organization at industrial enterprises and in associations -- which were drawn up in accordance with a Politburo decision -- were examined and approved. To this end it is planned to make the necessary adjustments to the system of production planning, accounting, and organization, to put on a sound footing the instruction of workers in second and related skills, and to improve work in raising the qualifications of team leaders and training standby ones. Measures were mapped out for stepping up the role played by team councils and councils of team leaders, and for providing material incentives for work done by ordinary workers carrying out the duties of team leaders and also by foremen of production sections and engineers involved in the organization of stable and efficient work by their teams. Tasks were set for chiefs of enterprises and trade union committees to develop competition in teams aimed at achieving high final work results by labor collectives, at cultivating a communist attitude to labor and at bringing out the creative potential of every worker. A summary of the CPSU Central Committee decision and the decision by the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU, which have been passed on this issue, will be published in the press.

Directions for further improvements in legislation on agricultural tax and on the extension of exemptions from the tax to invalids of the Patriotic War and to certain other categories of citizens were defined at the Politburo session.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved measures to set up a unified system of USSR air traffic control drawn up by the government in connection with the implementation of the provisions of the USSR Air Code.

A considerable part of the agenda of the Politburo session was taken up by questions of the consistent deepening of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation among the CEMA member countries, coordinating their plans, and developing the system of communications and exchange of information.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard and approved reports on the meetings and talks between Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Borislav Srebric, deputy president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and the PLO delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi; between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the well-known U.S. businessman and public figure John Crystal; and between Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov and Finnish President Mauno Koivisto.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATOR NAMED

PM021725 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 83 First Edition p 2

["In the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved Comrade N. Ye. Kruchina, member of the CPSU Central Committee, as CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs.

REPORTS, ELECTIONS 'PROCEEDING EFFICIENTLY'

PM021657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Oblast and Kray Conferences"]

[Text] A very important campaign -- the reports and elections -- is proceeding efficiently and to a high ideological and political standard in the party organizations. The main thing distinguishing it is its realism, its profound analysis of practice. The communists are assessing comprehensively and exactingly the results of their efforts to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

"We must have a sober idea of where we are," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted. "Rushing ahead means setting unfeasible tasks; stopping merely at what has been achieved means not using everything we have. Seeing our society in its real dynamics, with all its potential and needs -- that is what is required now."

The reports and elections are entering their next stage. The meetings in the primary party organizations have been completed and many gorkoms and raykoms have already reported on their work. The oblast and kray conferences are beginning.

They will take place at an important stage of the country's life. The third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. The time that has elapsed has been filled with a large amount of constructive work. This year, the growth rates of social production have increased and its economic effectiveness is being enhanced as a result of the steps implemented by the CPSU Central Committee to improve the style of leadership and strengthen discipline and organization. Considerable credit here goes to the party obkoms and kraykoms, which have been able, in their regions, to mobilize the efforts of the party organizations and broad masses of working people to resolve the set tasks.

The tendency that has emerged must be made a steady one. That is the priority task of the oblast and kray party conferences. They must display a careful approach toward everything positive culled from the experience accumulated, direct the communists' attention toward accelerating the economy's transition to an intensive footing, and lead all sectors of the national economy to the foremost frontier of science and technology. There are opportunities for this everywhere. The key task is the radical enhancement of labor productivity.

Its solution is closely linked with the further consolidation of discipline and the introduction of order in all matters, with the intensification of the policy of thrift and the improvement of the organization of production and management.

Special attention, the CPSU Central Committee resoulution on holding the reports and elections notes, should be paid to those sectors where the 5-year plan targets are not being fulfilled. Why are disruptions allowed? Who is to blame for them? What must be done to put matters right? Those are the questions that must be answered. The communists' critical comments and suggestions during the report and election campaign will be of great assistance.

Those taking part in a conference must attentively study the organization of ideological and mass political work in light of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. The party committees and primary party organizations have done quite a lot to improve the standard of propaganda and agitation work and to intensify its link with life. At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that there are still many shortcomings and a great deal of formalism here. The plenum described ideological work as the business of the whole party and of each communist. It is from this premise that we must proceed in analyzing it. We must galvanize educational work, especially with young people. Not avoiding thorny issues, seeking unity of word and deed -- that is the communists' duty. Battle must be joined against instances of embezzlement and money-grubbing, bribery and drunkenness, and a resolute struggle must be waged against the influence of bourgeois ideology and attempts to insinuate alien views and morals into our lives.

Times dictate the need for the further improvement of the style and methods of party leadership. Since the 26th party congress the activity of a number of party committees has been subjected to serious analysis. Fundamental importance attaches to the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Saratov party obkom report. The reports and their discussion at the conferences are called on to examine thoroughly the fundamental aspects and directions of the oblast and kray committees under present conditions. That means primarily questions of selecting, placing, and educating cadres and the organization of the control and verification of execution. It also means specific steps to develop intraparty democracy, to enhance the primary party organizations' militancy, and to improve the qualitative makeup of the party ranks. There are also the problems of the young communists' ideological and political tempering and the placement of party forces.

The conferences are called on to promote the further assertion of efficacy in the work of the party, state, and economic organs, a reduction in the number of superfluous conferences and sessions and paperwork, and the concentration of organizational work directly in the party's grassroots and labor collectives. It is there that the fate of all our plans and pledges is decided. The demand on communists working in the soviets, trade unions, theKomsomol in pursuing party policy should be greater. We should not overlook their attitude toward working people's letters, statements, and complaints.

It is important to ensure that the conferences are held in a atmosphere of strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life and true democracy and principledness. The obkom or kraykom, in reporting on its work, must go forth to the conference with a profound, self-critical report, and set an example of high exactingness toward itself and others and of severity in making answerable those guilty of shortcomings and omissions. The CPSU Central Committee warns against indulging in excessive use of organizational measures, and pointless eulogizing, smoothing out sharp corners, and glossing over criticism.

The crucial stage of a conference is the formation of the elected organs. Naturally, politically mature, competent, and enterprising comrades with organizational abilities and lofty moral qualities will be promoted to the committees. Workers and kolkhoz members, specialists and leaders, women, and people of the nationalities within the party organizations must be properly represented in the elected organs.

The decisions taken by the oblast and kray conference will serve as new impetus in work. And it is the communists' duty to make the maximum efforts to augment their successes on all sectors of communist building.

RECONCILING SOCIALIST IDEALS, REALITY VIEWED

PM020955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[V. Pechenev article under the "Questions and Theory" rubric: "Socialism: The Link Between the Ideal and the Reality" -- capitalized passages, published in boldface]

[Text] It can be stated without fear of contradiction that sooner or later everyone faces the question: Is he building his life in accordance with the ideals he has formulated, and what must be done to put them into practice? The answer to this question is not a simple one, particularly when it is a matter of social ideals and of embodying them in social practice.

It is not simply a matter here of the objective complexity of a problem. Nor can it be ignored that the question of the correlation between social ideals and reality is now at the very center of the ideological struggle. Bourgeois propagandists are making considerable efforts on the one hand to suggest that the Marxist-Leninist ideal is "unimplementable" in social life and, on the other, to discredit real socialism BY CONTRASTING IT WITH THE SOCIALIST IDEAL, which in this context is completely misinterpreted. "To this day," Yu.V. Andropov has noted, "bourgeois and reformist ideologists have been constructing a whole series of arguments in an attempt to prove that the new society created in the USSR and the other fraternal countries does not correspond to the model of socialism envisioned by Marx. They argue that the reality is divorced from the ideal."

When examining and refuting these arguments by our ideological opponents, it is also necessary to bear in mind that some aspects of the correlation between the socialist ideal and real socialism have not been studied sufficiently yet and that you still find vague or debatable interpretations of a particular problem. And after all, it is this that anticommunists actively exploit.

That is why the correct understanding of the correlation between the socialist ideal and real socialist society and the creative examination of the problems arising from this are of paramount significance for the convincing refutation of anticommunist and revisionist concepts. This is now an important precondition for really assertive propaganda and counterpropaganda work both within the country and in the international arena, which is stipulated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

1.

As a component, on the philosophical level, of the broader and ever topical question of the dialectrically contradictory character of the interaction between social ideals and historical reality, the problem of "the socialist ideal and real socialism" is now acquiring a special SOCIOPOLITICAL AND PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE. This is connected primarily with the historically lengthy stage -- the stage of developed socialism -- that our country has entered.

As developed socialism is improved and the tasks put forward by this stage are resolved, so the gradual transition to communism and the inceasingly full embodiment of the socialist ideal in reality will take place and real socialism will in turn acquire during this process an increasingly "complete" form, as Lenin put it.

Meanwhile, the theoretical solution of many major aspects of the problem of the correlation between the socialist ideal and real socialism is falling increasingly behind the demands of life and the requirements of the practice of party work. There are, of course, reasons and difficulties here, including those of an epistemological and sociopsychological character. We will dwell on these first without claiming to provide a comprehensive analysis of this complex theme.

In general terms the problem is that the proclamation of the socialist ideal is inevitably separated from its embodiment in reality by a considerable historical distance full of intensive struggle and work with their good and bad days, victories and defeats. And this path from the old world starts out by having to overcome not only fierce opposition from internal and external enemies but also the historical inertia of primordial, socially obsolete customs, traditions, and views. Like fetters, they hamper a faster pace. But it is also impossible to sweep them aside at a single strike. They can only be eradicated in the long process of building new relations between people and in the process of the sociopolitical creativity of the millions.

This is a difficult problem. It presupposes a clear realization of the fact that although, on the world historical level, the solution of the task of the socialist restructuring of society as a whole is imminent, the FULL realization of the socialist ideal can only be the result of the activity of a whole series of generations and of many decades. And by no means every participant in the revolutionary process (in this instance, as we know, it is a question of the MASSES, of millions of people) is prepared psychologically for lengthy creative activity (sometimes lacking in outward signs of revolutionary romanticism) whose end results may only be seen by his descendants. Nor can one ignore the sociopsychological consequences of what Lenin believed to be the understandable exaggeration of the fruits of the possible victory by the masses who have risen up in the struggle (Vol 22, pp 120-121).

The history of many 20th century revolutions, including the victorious ones, shows that the bright ray of the ideal that inspires revolutionaries to great deeds can not only illuminate the way to the goal (particularly in the early stages of building the new society) but can sometimes also be "blinding," deadening one's sense of political realism, concealing the real historical distance between the ideal and the reality, and creating a desire to bring them closer together by force of will alone and to "introduce" into life the higher principles of social justice.

From the above it is obvious just how important is a clear understanding of the full complexity of socialist building and of the real dialectic of the embodiment of social ideals in reality for the formulation of truly revolutionary standpoints and views, and conversely it is clear how much ideological-political harm can be caused by underestimating the fact that in life there is and can be no absolute of metaphysical identity between the logical, general theoretical picture of socialism and its specific historical development, between the ideal and reality itself, between the subjective desire to create a socialist society in all its beauty and strength and the objectively restricted potential for the complete implementation of this desire for ay given generation.

The difficulties of resolving the problem of the correlation between the socialist ideal and reality also lie in the fact that a real socialist society is not something static or dead, an entity fixed for all time, but is subject to "constant changes and transformation" (K. Marx, F. Engels, "Works," Vol 37, p 380. And thus the criteria of the correspondence between our reality and the socialist ideas are in a state of constant flux and development. But it does not follow from here, of course, that the socialist ideal can be compared to the horizon, which is always in the distance. That would be a dialectical and essentially relativistic approach alien to communists.

As for the scientific criteria of the correspondence between the ideal and reality, despite their flexibility and historical mutability they are sufficiently strict and well defined not to be deflected from the difficult but clearly charted course of revolutionary Marxism into the swamp of reformism and opportunism.

By real socialism which approximates to the scientifically validated socialist ideal, we perceive above all a socialist society reaching, as it were, the further parameters of the development of the first, lower phase of communist formation -- in the sphere of production forces, relations of ownership, exchange, and distribution, the socio-political structure, and spiritual culture. The socialist idea is, subsequently, a classless COMMUNIST society. And this is logical since communism itself, according to Lenin, is nothing less than the "highest stage of the development of socialism." (Vol 39, p 380)

It is clear that the socialist ideal in its original meaning, in the proper sense of this word, as it were, is more vivid and close to us now as a practical guideline. This arises directly from the main content of those large-scale tasks -- the tasks of improving developed socialism -- which, as Yu.V. Andropov notes, confront Soviet society in the final decades of the 20th century.

While completing what we did not manage to complete in the previous stages of our development, we must persistently and purposefully elevate what has already been done to the highest parameters of the socialist phase of development proper. And at the same time we must comprehensively protect and skillfully maintain the strengthening shoots of the communist future -- in labor and in everyday life, in consciousness and in our way of life -- while preventing here, of course, the erosion of the "communist" concept itself and the supreme criteria and requirements linked to it. Without divorcing ourselves from reality or rushing on ahead, we must do our utmost to ensure that life is always good to those who by their lives, work, morality, and conduct establish right now that level of consciousness and contact between people which as a mass UNIVERSAL phenomenon belongs more to the future than to the present.

That is why it is so important that the press, schools, and all forms of propaganda and education should pay greater attention to the phenomena engendered by the very essence of our system, such as, for example, communist unselfishness, and to all those motives of human activity not backed by considerations of purely personal material advantage. Without this a truly realistic strategy of developed socialism is inconceivable, just as it is impossible without "purging" our society of all that is superficial and alien to socialism's nature irrespective of the way it was "brought" to us -- from abroad or from the historical past -- or whether it is the result of our own mistakes.

The problems of the correlation between the socialist ideal and the socialist reality are the kind of problems which, while fully soluble in practice, by no means keep us "restricted" to present-day reality but raise us above it and indicate the real and clear path for a perceptible but nevertheless historically lengthy period.

They are capable of arousing and do arouse Soviet people to great deeds or, in Marx' words, to REAL communist action. Helping to understand the historical meaning of this work of introducing real socialism in accordance with the scientifically validated socialist ideal means also linking the practical experience of life with communists' end goals, as the party demands.

2.

The question of the correspondence between the socialist ideal and real socialism should also be viewed within the framework of the more general question of the correlation between the theory and practice of communist building and be resolved, it goes without saying, from genuinely dialectical materialist positions, which protect against both the extremes of pseudoinnovatory revisionist "quests" and ossified dogmatism. In other words, by proceeding from the premise of the primacy of practice in the Leninist sense, without the vulgar materialist absolutization of the criterion of practice in cognition. In the sense which elevates the role of a genuinely scientific theory which always looks to the future and the long term and draws from incipient tendencies conclusions which are capable of serving as reliable guidelines for practical activity.

The words of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, where the first principles of our revolutionary science are formulated, are among the surest guarantors for preserving the purity of our ultimate ideals, which opportunists and all kinds of pragmatists who assume the garb of realists in keeping with the fashion of the time have attempted time and time again to distort or "tinker" with. It is important to remember this because people have appeared during the 66 years of our existence, and probably still will appear in the future, who are quick to declare that particular important tenets of the classical Marxist-Leninist writers on socialist society "have not been borne out" and who try to replace them by new ones supposedly more consonant with "reality." And this is done as a result of comparing the process of building socialism in its everyday minutiae (and, moreover, taken in historically small time segments) with the theoretical picture of socialism drawn in classic works such as "The Critique of the Gotha Program," the "Anti-Duehring," and "State and Revolution."

However, before declaring that particular utterances by the founders of scientific socialism "have not been borne out," it would do no harm to consider the profound thoughts of Engels and Lenin that particular judgments that may seem to be mistaken from a specific historical standpoint can turn out to be true in a world historical sense. This thought prompts one to ask: Is it not more sensible to assume that the few claims about the complexion of socialism by the classical Marxist-Leninist writers which have not yet been validated will appear different if looked at with the hindsight of several decades and evaluated from a longer-term standpoint?

Only in light of this dialectic of social truth is correct understanding of the relationship between the logical and the historical in the development of socialism possible, an understanding which does not permit one to overlook their elements of inconsistency or to "adjust" them to each other, but allows one to subject socialist society's achieved stages or maturity to objective scientific analysis. Nor is it difficult from these standpoints to reveal the untenability of the method used to attempt to discredit the development of socialist society created in our country by saying that it has not implemented a number of requirements of the higher phase of communism (although they could not yet have been carried out).

While rebuffing this criticism, communists also reject attempts to take away from real socialism its communist outlook, to weaking the influence of the ultimate revolutionary socialist ideals on the formation of working people's ideology and psychology, and to distort their role and significance as important guidelines in the working class' struggle against the bourgeoisie.

Engels' words that "tactics which never lose sight of the great goal protect socialists from the disappointments which other less far-sighted parties... which take as their movement's ultimate aim that which is only a stage, inevitably suffer" (K. Marx, F. Engels, "Works," Vol 22, p 459) are as topical today as ever.

In speaking about the topical aspects of the problem under review, one cannot fail to observe its significance too in resolving crucial tasks of ideological education work. After all, it is a very complex (and very interesting) object of scientific theoretical analysis, and the question of the correlation between social ideals and reality touches very directly on the motives for every person's activity and his way of thinking and behaving. And not only at some time in the future, but right now.

This was well explained by the great revolutionary democrat G.N. Chernyshevskiy: "Whether a goal is near or distant makes no difference, one should not do so because, no matter how distant it may be, occasions are constantly arising in the present where it is necessary to act in one way if you have this goal in mind, and in another if you do not." Man's conscious orientation toward a definite system of values and ideals is an indispensable condition for carrying them out in reality. Hence too the great role of ideological education work in this respect, particularly where the younger generation is concerned.

It must be stressed that education in the spirit of our ideals requires exceptional attention, labor, and time. After all, as we know, a critical attitude toward reality, existing shortcomings, and the level of already achieved socialist development, and its comparson with more distant party goals are a natural consequence of this education. And these are not any kind of "flaws" in education, as is sometimes supposed. There can be no conscious, creatively thinking builder of the new society without this attitude.

However, persistent work is required to ensure that this criticism, which arises as a reaction to a certain inconsistency between the ideal and reality, should never be separated from positive activity aimed at overcoming existing shortcomings, further improving society, and resolving new and more complex tasks and should ensure that "criticial zeal" should not create in some people the desire to assume the pose of a detached observer who by doing nothing "never makes mistakes"....

It is important to take this factor into account because criticism that assumes not an active but a passive character is often the first reaction of the unformed personality to the inconsistency between the ideal and reality. Undesirable phenomena of this kind are sometimes linked to shortcomings in the educational and teaching process -- the depiction in a primarily rosy light of the complex vital problems of the present and the future, which young people inevitably encounter. But those problems are linked even more frequently with the objective difficulties of the transition from the stage of the theoretical and emotional understanding of their life's aims to to the practical attainment of those aims. An inadequate knowledge of the mechanism of embodying scientific forecasts in social reality may engender among some people a certain ideological hesitancy and doubt which our opponents often skillfully exploit. That is why the party shows particular concern to ensure that the process of the intellectual correlation and comparison of the theoretical ideas about socialism obtained during the masses' formation and political education with the practice of socialist building are an effective incentive for the working people's energetic and constructive efforts aimed at the implementation of our ideals.

The materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and other party documents point to the need for the purposeful propagandizing both of communist ideals and of the specific practical tasks of our building and to the highlighting of the close link between them.

From the above it is clear that the correlation between the socialst ideal and real socialism is a problem located, as it were, within each of us. And it is resolved, of course, not by means of articicially coordinating its elements. The quite normal, organic interaction between them takes the form of a contradiction, a certain non-antagonistic tension. And this contradiction is not a defect or hindrance which, from the viewpoint of the man on the street, is merely a mild irritant. No, it is that truly dialectical contradiction which, when correctly understood and interpreted, becomes a tangible motive force for the planned and comprehensive improvement of the developed socialist society gradually moving toward communism. Being a conscientious, unfailingly conscientious participant in this historical process -- what can be loftier than this so difficult but glorious task which has fallen to present generations of Soviet people?

READERS' LETTERS ALLEGE BREACHES OF CPSU RULES

PM021011 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 November 1983 First Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Exception to the Rules" by special correspondent V. Kozhemyako who writes from Penza Oblast. The article, under the rubric "Party Life: Reflections on Letters," contains extracts from readers' letters which allege breaches of CPSU Rules insofar as officials of local party committees and sovkhozes have retained their posts despite being found guilty of breaking the law. Kozhemyako concludes:

"A report at a recent Penza party obkom plenum said: "The CPSU Obkom possesses evidence of many instances when gorkoms and raykoms have deviated from the requirements of paragraph 12 of the party rules relating to communists punished for criminal offenses. This practice causes grave harm to the cause of strengthening state and party discipline and to communists' education.'

"And subsequently, a conclusion that cannot be disputed: 'Party committees must ensure that those who protect or excuse people who have compromised themselves are called strictly to account. Liberalism on these issues should be viewed as an action incompatible with the performance of leadership work.'

"Good, correct words! All that is needed is that they be consistently implemented."

'Meteoric' Life of Voznesenskiy Eulogized

PM021308 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 6

[L. Aleksandrov article: "A Life Consonant With the Times: On the 80th Anniversary of N.A. Voznesenskiy's Birth"]

[Text] His life was brief, like a meteoric rise and, like any such rise, impressive. Nikolay Alekseyevich Voznesenskiy lived for less than 47 years (1903-1950) but he succeeded in accomplishing much.

While still an adolescent, Nikolay Voznesenskiy became a joiner's apprentice and afterwards a printing worker. At that time he began to perceive the truths of life contained in Lenin's ideas and to carry out the Bolsheviks' instructions. At the time of October he was not yet 14 years old, but as early as 1919 he was organizing and heading the district Komsomol organization in the city of Cherni, Tula Province, and joined the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks).

The first postrevolution years were packed with practical work in the party and the Komsomol. And yet Voznesenskiy found time and energy for his theoretical self-education. That was the time when the foundations of his future Marxist erudition were laid. The thirst for knowledge gripped his entire life.

Early in 1921 the party sent N. Voznesenskiy to study at the Ya. M. Sverdlov Communist University. The years of his study were not spent just within the university walls: He engaged in much propaganda work at Moscow's industrial enterprises and his ideological firmness was tested in the struggle against Trotskyism and other anti-Leninist trends.

After the university, N.A. Voznesenskiy worked in the country's largest industrial center, the Donbass: propagandist and party committee secretary at the Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Plant, section chief to the Yenakiyevskiy Raykom, and deputy chief of the agitation and propaganda section of the Artemovsk Okrug party committee.

This was followed by further study. In 1928 N.A. Voznesenskiy attended the Red Professorial Economic Institute, following which he lectured there on political economy and worked at the Central Control Commission and the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate. In 1934 Nikolay Alekseyevich was elected member of the Commission for Soviet Control under the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars.

This period saw the first theoretical works by N.A. Voznesenskiy, appearing in the pages of the journals BOLSHEVIK, ZA TEMPY, KACHESTVO, and PROVERKI as well as PRAVDA. These, together with subsequent publications devoted to fundamental questions of the political economy of socialism which was being formulated at the time and to key problems of the economic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet stage, invariably attracted the attention of the party and scientific community. In 1935 Nikolay Alekseyevich became a doctor of economic sciences.

In 1935-1937 N.A. Voznesenskiy was in Leningrad as chairman of the City Planning Commission and deputy chairman of the gorispolkom. In 1937 he was appointed deputy chairman, and in early 1938 chairman of the USSR Gosplan. This marked the beginning of the most brilliant period in N.A. Voznesenskiy's life and creative work, manifesting most fully his talents as a scientist and party and state leader in the Leninist mold.

In 1939 N.A. Voznesenskiy was appointed deputy chairman, and in 1941 first deputy chairman, of the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars. The 18th party congress elected him member of the Central Committee, and the 18th All-Union Party Conference (1941) elected him candidate member of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Politburo.

N.A. Voznesenskiy organically combined the qualities of an economic scientist and economic practitioner. This was one of the strongest traits of his personality as a statesmen capable of perceiving the entire multitude not only of current but also of long-term tasks and the complex intertwining of the most varied factors of society's socioeconomic development. The best scientific cadres were recruited to work at the Gosplan at that time.

All this had its effect on the standards of planning and on its scientific substantiation and efficiency. Both before and after the war, the planning organs accomplished much work on the comprehensive planning of the country's economic regions and on combining the sectorial and territorial aspects of planning. Under N.A. Voznesenskiy's leadership, the Gosplan began for the first time to elaborate the national economic balance as an independent section and organic component of the state plan. It was at that time that the number of natural balances [naturalnyye balansy] increased considerably and a more scientific basis was provided for the national balances -- national income, personal incomes and expenditures, wage growth, and the provision of goods to meet effective demand.

Speaking at the 18th party congress (1939) in connection with the adoption of the Third 5-Year Plan for the national economy's development, N.A. Voznesenskiy proposed the preparation of a general economic plan covering approximately three 5-year plan periods. Its completion was envisaged for the end of 1941. Work on the plan was interrupted by the war.

N.A. Voznesenskiy was on the USSR State Committee for Defense. He made an enormous contribution to the elaboration, within an extremely brief period of time, of the State Military-Economic Plan, the program for the development of a military-industrial base in the east of the country. He was directly responsible for the production of arms and ammunition.

A high evaluation of N. A. Voznesenskiy's activity was expressed in his election as RSFSR and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. He was twice awarded the Order of Lenin.

Nikolay Alekseyevich continued to work with unflagging energy in the postwar period. He headed the preparation of the 1946-1950 5-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy and the general plan for the development of the country's national economy for a period of some 15-20 years. In 1947 N. A. Voznesenskiy became a member of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Politburo.

His creative potential was manifested ever more fully year by year. As early as 1943 Voznesenskiy was elected a full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The resolutions of scientific collectives in support of his candidacy emphasized that N. A. Voznesenskiy had made a major contribution to planning theory and the political economy of socialism.

A special position in Nikolay Alekseyevich's postwar works is occupied by his book "The USSR's War Economy During the Patriotic War" [Voyennaya Ekonomika SSSR v Period Otechestvennoy Voyny]. Awarded the State Prize, this book enriched the theoretical analysis of the Soviet economy and the driving forces and laws governing its development.

What is the "secret" of the unfading charm and prestige of this man? Above all, his selfless devotion to the cause of the people, the party, and communism. The width and depth of his knowledge. The unbending strength of spirit and will, adherence to principles, and honesty to the point of punctilliousness. Constantly bubbling energy, an open heart, indomitable optimism, and cheerfulness. It is no accident that he seemed to attract talented and brilliant people, capable of devoting themselves entirely and without reservation to our great cause.

It seems that a considerable role here was played by the exceptionally broad range of his scientific interests, the fact that he was fortunate enough to be the trail-blazer in a number of fundamental problems of science, one of the founders of socialist political economy. Persistently struggling for scientifically substantiated methods of leadership in economic life, he perceived and explained many of the problems which today comprise an important part of our work.

Nikolay Alekseyevich Voznesenskiy did not know how to -- could not -- simply live or simply work. He knowonly how to burn; he could only burn. And the ardor of his communist heart, his dreams as a builder of the new life come down to us and evoke a response within us even after so many years.

VOZNESENSKIY HONORED AT MOSCOW GATHERING

LD011817 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] A festive gathering dedicated to the 80th birthday of Nikolay Alekseyevich Voznesenskiy, an eminent figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, was held today in Moscow at the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPSU Central Committee. Addressing the gathering, academician Yegorov, director of the Marxism-Leninism institute, and other speakers, spoke of Voznesenskiy's great contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction in the USSR, and to the working out and implementation of the party's economic policies. Scientists, party workers, propagandists and CPSU veterans were present at the meeting.

PRAVDA LISTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 17

PM011533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The 17th issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

The issue publishes an article by B. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Present Situation and the Role of the Democratic Press" and an article by P. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, entitled "Crucial Tasks of Socialist Culture."

The section "Source of Scientific Communism" is represented by an article by E. Pletnev entitled "The Place of Hired Labor in K. Marx' Theory and the Working Class Today."

And article by M. Gabdulin entitled "...The ability To Understand the Masses' Vigor, Heroism, and Enthusiasm..." and an article by T. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, entitled "Ideological Work -- a Very Important Means of Strengthening the Party's Link With the Masses" are published under the rubric "A Concern of All the Party."

The following articles are published in the "Labor and Capital" section: "The Proletariat Faced With the Onslaught of the Monopolies" by A. Galkin; "The Society of Mass Unemployment: Dimensions, Causes, and Consequences" by Yu. Shishkov; "The Tragedy of Millions" by N. Izvolenskaya; "In Defense of the Working People's Living Standard and Rights" by (A. Ivai), director of the Japanese Institute of the International Workers Movement and other items.